

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## Clinton Gives Berlusconi His Backing

### President Meets Pope And Cites Differences Over Abortion Issue

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

ROME — President Bill Clinton on Thursday became the first major national leader to openly endorse Italy's new, neofascist-backed government during a visit to Rome that also revived what he called "genuine disagreements" with Pope John Paul II over abortion and contraception.

The president arrived in Rome early Thursday, almost 50 years to the day after the Allied liberation of Rome on June 4, 1944, to begin an eight-day European tour feting Allied victory in World War II and commemorating the dead.

Mr. Clinton will pay his first visit to the scene of one of the major wartime landings Friday when he visits the beaches south of Rome, where American and Allied troops spilled ashore in January 1944, at Anzio and Nettuno, as part of a campaign that led to the defeat of Nazism and Fascism in Italy.

But he encountered Fascism's long shadow here when he met with Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, who has inspired fervent controversy in Italy and elsewhere in Europe because his newly elected coalition embraces the neofascist Italian Social Movement.

Mr. Berlusconi sought to convince Mr. Clinton on Thursday that Italy had broken completely with a Fascist past that had placed it in alliance with Nazi Germany.

"The first thing the prime minister said to me was his government from top to bottom is unequivocally committed to democracy," Mr. Clinton said at a joint news conference with Mr. Berlusconi.

"I think the United States would support the judgment of the people of Italy and their democratic elections, and look forward to a very good relationship with this prime minister."

Mr. Berlusconi declared: "In Italy, there is no such thing as nostalgia for a period that we consider to be completely buried in the past and having been condemned by history."

It was a theme that echoed across the president's first day in Italy under a sweltering, cloudless sky.

"Fifty years on, we say Italy will never return to dictatorship, and will never submit to a totalitarian regime," said Rome's mayor, Francesco Rutelli, as he hosted Mr. Clinton at Michelangelo's 16th-century Piazza del Campidoglio, the mayor's seat on the Capitoline Hill. "We will defend to the last strand of

See CLINTON, Page 4



President Bill Clinton and Pope John Paul II during an audience Thursday at the Vatican. They agreed to disagree about abortion.

## U.S. Will Ask the UN To Impose Sanctions Against North Korea

### Yeltsin to Insist On a Conference Prior to Embargo

### Nuclear Evidence Was Destroyed, Inspectors Say

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — As North Korea threatened once again to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, President Boris N. Yeltsin said Thursday that Moscow would not support sanctions against North Korea until a Russian-proposed international conference on the question can be convened.

The United Nations, pressed by Washington, is debating early sanctions against Pyongyang, which is refusing to open its nuclear facilities to international inspection as required under the nonproliferation treaty. Inspection could reveal whether North Korea, a former Soviet ally, has been diverting nuclear material to make atomic weapons, as is widely believed.

U.S. officials believe an early inspection of spent fuel rods now being removed from the North Korean reactor at Yongbyon is crucial if any diversion is to be proven.

Mr. Yeltsin's remarks, though couched in a general pattern of disapproval for North Korea's nuclear ambitions, are bound to be disappointing to Washington and Seoul. The South Korean president, Kim Young Sam, has been lobbying Mr. Yeltsin and Russian officials for two days, including a session at Mr. Yeltsin's dacha, trying to get Russian support for sanctions.

But China, another member of the UN Security Council, also is openly reluctant to move too quickly on sanctions, so the Russian position, urging careful treatment of an old ally, is essentially cost-free.

The Russian and South Korean presidents did sign a mutual declaration Thursday urging Pyongyang to observe the International Atomic Energy Agency control agreements, which call for inspections, and pledged to work together to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula.

Mr. Yeltsin, speaking at a joint press conference with Mr. Kim, promised to support international sanctions against North Korea if it persisted in defying the United Nations and ignoring its obligations to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"If North Korea treats the nonproliferation treaty like this, the international community will have to take adequate measures," Mr. Yeltsin said. "I will discuss this question with President Clinton, if I can get in touch with him today, since Clinton is in Europe now."

But Mr. Yeltsin said that sanctions would be See YELTSIN, Page 4

## Israelis Hit Lebanon Base, Killing Dozens

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli warplanes and helicopter gunships on Thursday attacked a Hezbollah training base used by Hezbollah Muslim guerrillas, killing dozens of people in the deadliest Israeli bombing raid in a year.

Later, three volleys of about 25 Katyusha rockets were fired from Lebanon into Israel's western Galilee. Most fell in empty farmland and there were no reports of casualties, although glass was broken in some buildings and residents were ordered to bomb shelters.

The Israeli attack was aimed at a camp in Ein Dardara, near the border with Syria, which Israel described as a training camp for guerrillas. Security sources in southern Lebanon said it was a camp for recent conscripts to the

militant Hezbollah organization, most of them teenagers, many of whom were killed as they slept.

Israeli officials said the timing of the raid was determined by intelligence showing that the camp had only recently been populated.

"They are not always there," said Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who is also Israel's defense minister.

The attack came nearly two weeks after Israel abducted a Muslim guerrilla leader, Mustafa Dirani, from southern Lebanon.

There were conflicting accounts of the number of casualties. The Lebanese Army said nearly 30 guerrilla trainees were killed and dozens wounded. Hezbollah said 26 were killed and 30 wounded. Israel television said the death toll may be as high as 45.

Security sources quoted by Reuters said that four helicopter gunships struck before dawn, firing machine guns into the tents of the training camp, 44 miles (70 kilometers) east of Beirut. Six Israeli warplanes then fired rockets into the camp. Lebanese and Syrian troops in the region responded with anti-aircraft fire, but Israel said all its forces returned safely.

Mr. Rabin said the raid was part of Israel's "continuing war" against Hezbollah. "In every place where there is a possibility to strike at terrorist organizations, at Hezbollah, without it causing injury to civilians, we have done it, we are doing it, and we will continue to do so," he said.

Hezbollah vowed "swift and merciless" revenge for the attack. It has also vowed to See RAID, Page 4

## Arafat Has 'Mild Angina,' Aides Say

New York Times Service

CAIRO — Yasser Arafat, complaining of chest pains, canceled appointments Thursday and was resting in his home in Tunis, Palestine Liberation Organization officials said.

PLO officials in Tunis and Cairo described the problem as "mild angina" and played down Mr. Arafat's medical problems. They insisted they were in contact with the PLO chairman and denied reports that he would be flown out of the country for medical care.

"Last week he was a bit tired and was in the hospital for a day," said Mohammed Subieh, secretary-general of the Palestine National Council. "We have spoken to him by phone and sent and received faxes from him. He is in good health."

Mr. Arafat underwent what officials said was "a three-hour medical examination" in a Tunis hospital a week ago.

He was twice admitted to a military hospital in Tunis last month after what officials said was "exhaustion and other ailments."

These officials said that Mr. Arafat had no plans to delay his trip to Jericho in the middle of June. Mr. Arafat expects to end almost three decades of exile later this month after the implementation of the self-rule agreement with Israel. Under the agreement signed in Cairo, Israelis have withdrawn from most of the Gaza Strip and from Jericho.

Jericho awaits his coming. Page 2.

## Imposed Franc Zone Devaluation Leaves Poorest in Africa Poorer

By Michelle Singletary  
Washington Post Service

NIAMEY, Niger — Nearly five months after 14 African nations devalued their joint currency under pressure from France and the International Monetary Fund, the clearest result so far is that millions of people in some of the world's poorest nations have been forced deeper into poverty, according to diplomats, economists and residents of the region.

On Jan. 12, the 79 million citizens of the member states of the African Financial Community — or CFA by its French initials — awoke to discover that their joint currency, the CFA franc, had lost half its value. That caused a doubling or tripling of prices for the imported goods that many of them depended on for daily life.

In Niger, one of the larger nations affected, some farm production has increased as imported food has been rendered prohibitively expensive, said a World Bank economist in Washington. Niger has stopped importing rice and is exporting more livestock to other CFA countries, the economist said. In the long run, some analysts say, the consequences of devaluation may strengthen Niger's economy.

But here in Niamey, the immediate impact of the devaluation on the lives of the poor is clear. The move especially hurt the urban poor —

people such as Ahmed Mohammed, a part-time gardener and janitor who, like many, fled villages in the countryside to scrape out a bare city living for himself, his wife, six children and three other relatives.

Mr. Mohammed's buying power was cut in half to the equivalent of about \$37 a month. His family now eats just twice a day, which means he must send his children to school without breakfast.

Mr. Mohammed discussed his family's plight in a voice weary with resignation. "The children complain and ask for money," Mr. Mohammed said, "but I don't have money to give them."

For decades, France has helped the CFA countries, most of them former French colonies, to maintain a stable currency by subsidizing it and pegging it to the French franc. But years of low world prices for CFA products — including coffee, cocoa and uranium — depressed the CFA economies and left their gov-

See FRANC, Page 4

## Kiosk Colombia Will Lead Nonaligned Nations

CAIRO (Reuters) — Nonaligned foreign ministers picked Colombia on Thursday to lead their grouping through a key period as they try to modernize their image and adapt to the post-Cold War world. Colombia will be host of the meeting of the 109-nation Nonaligned Movement next year and take over the three-year chairmanship from Indonesia.

Book Review

Page 5.

Dow Jones

Down 1.84

3,758.99

Trib Index

Down 0.45%

111.79

The Dollar

New York	There close	previous close
DM	1.8532	1.8484
Pound	1.5105	1.5108
Yen	104.80	104.50
FF	5.645	5.6265



HOME COURT UPSET — Mary Pierce of France driving herself to victory over world No. 1 Steffi Graf in the French Open semifinals Thursday, 6-2, 6-2. Page 19.

## Chinese Rings Of Smugglers Alarming U.S.

By Roberto Suro  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Chinese smuggling organizations have vastly expanded their networks of way stations around the world and are now capable of transporting tens of thousands of people to the United States, according to an intelligence assessment that has caused U.S. officials to rethink their approach to illegal immigration from China.

For more than a year, public attention and law-enforcement efforts have focused on shiploads of Chinese arriving on U.S. shores. But officials say they face a larger and more difficult challenge from the rapid growth of overseas smuggling networks that transport their human cargo by many different means and directions.

Such networks have existed for several years. Now, according to the assessment, more people are using them than ever before and the routes are more complex. Moreover, several developments have made this trade more difficult to combat.

The most important and most troubling aspect of the new assessment, senior officials said, is the finding that thousands of people already have left China en route to the United States and are being held by smugglers in a variety of locations while transportation and false documents are arranged for them.

"Over the last six months, we have become aware of a huge human warehousing operation that holds tens of thousands of aliens at various points along the pipeline, often for months at a time," a senior foreign-policy official said.

The relaxation of border and immigration controls in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union has produced a proliferation of

See CHINESE, Page 4

## For 38 Veteran U.S. Paratroopers, a Final Geronimo

By Barry James  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Looking jaunty in reproductions of their D-Day uniforms, 38 veteran U.S. paratroopers returned to France on Thursday on a mission to jump into the Normandy village where American airborne soldiers can do no wrong.

The 38 veterans, aged 68 to 83, stepped off an airliner to the accompaniment of a swing band playing "In the Mood," a World War II song. They said they were emphatically in the mood to reenact the D-Day jump at Sainte-Mère-

Eglise, where Allied troops first landed on June 6, 1944.

The veterans overcame strong disapproval from senior Pentagon officials, who feared the jump could end in accidents or disrupt the carefully scripted D-Day commemoration.

"We did three jumps just to prove to the Pentagon that we could do it," said Thomas Rice, 72, of San Diego. "And they still don't believe us. They still don't want us to come."

Not so the people of Sainte-Mère-Eglise. "You go to other parts of France, they don't care," said Howard Mancian, a former member

of the 82d Airborne Division, who came back to live in the town. "But not here. Here they open their doors to you. Once they know you're an airborne troop here, you'll never be lonely. You'll never be left out in the street. You'll never be hungry."

That the town has such a strong attachment to the United States — so strong that the Stars and Stripes always flies alongside the French flag in the main square — is due in part to the efforts of Simone Renaud, the wife of the mayor at the time of the landings.

After the war, she visited Americans' graves

nearby and began writing to families of the dead, often enclosing photographs. In an age when trans-Atlantic air travel was slow and expensive, Mrs. Renaud's letters formed a bridge of friendship.

After she died, her son, Henri, kept up the letter writing. Now the village pharmacist, he counts American friends by the score. Ten years old in 1944, he remembers looking out early in the morning of June 6 and seeing soldiers in the town square.

"When it got lighter we saw they were Ameri-

See VETS, Page 5

Newstand Prices	
Andorra.....9.00 FF	Luxembourg 40 L. Fr
Antilles.....11.20 FF	Morocco.....12 Dh
Caribbean.....1.00 CFA	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Réunion.....11.20 FF
France.....9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.
Gabon.....960 CFA	Senegal.....960 CFA
Greece.....300 Dr.	Spain.....200 PTAS
Italy.....2,400 Lire	Tunisia.....1,000 Din
(very cost.) 1.120 CFA	Turkey.....T.L. 25,000
Jordan.....1 JD	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10







# THE AMERICAS / ONE COMMUNITY REMEMBERS

## Simple Ways to Honor Heroes

### Town Hardest Hit by D-Day Offers a Tribute

By Debbi Wilgoren

Washington Post Service

**BEDFORD, Virginia** — Teenagers performing patriotic skits on the school stage. A military band playing the national anthem outside the picturehouse. Glass cases stuffed with wartime memorabilia in the local museum.

These are the simple ways in which this small town is paying tribute to the sons it lost on D-Day a half-century ago.

Similar remembrances are unfolding throughout rural America. But this community of 6,000 in western Virginia has a tragic distinction: It lost more men per capita on Normandy's beaches than any other U.S. town. The death toll of 23 was so devastating that it prompted the military to stop forming units out of soldiers from a single community.

For years after the war, few people in Bedford talked about their sacrifice. It was too painful. Eventually, the veterans who made it home started gathering each June with their families and with relatives of the dead, sometimes at a small memorial marker that had been placed outside the courthouse. But residents born after the

war seemed oblivious to the price their community had paid.

"At times, I thought that no one cared," said E. Ray Nance, 80, a retired postal worker and one of two D-Day veterans still living in Bedford. "It's their history, it's their heritage. It was an important time."

This year, however, the generation that lived through D-Day vowed not to let the half-century pass unnoticed.

It started with Nancy Johnson, 55, an apple farmer whose recollections of the war are confined to memories of her grandfather's straining to hear the radio bulletins. She pressed for an exhibit at the Bedford Museum, then recruited students for a tribute to survivors and those who never came home.

As word spread, interest in the anniversary grew. Residents donated memorabilia for the museum exhibit and lined up for tickets to the show at the school. Students interviewed veterans for oral history projects. The local radio station started playing patriotic anthems and popular music from the 1940s. An office supplies store downtown created a window display honoring those who fought. The mayor asked

local schools to make Bedford's D-Day role a permanent part of their history curriculum.

"It needs to be recorded," said Mayor Mike Shelton, 42. "It needs to be passed on. Because those who experienced its direct impact won't be with us when the 60th anniversary comes."

Last weekend, members of the Bedford Middle School chorus, only slightly younger than many of the fallen soldiers were on D-Day, performed in the building where the troops had attended school.

The teenagers paid tribute with renditions of patriotic and war songs.

For the finale, 23 youngsters stood in a semicircle, each lighting a candle as the name of a fallen soldier was called. Then Joel Morgan, 17, played taps, wearing the olive green uniform of his grandfather, a D-Day survivor who served in the 29th Division from another small Virginia town.

"It just gets me excited to know that I'm doing something for these people — like I'm paying them back for what they did for us so long ago," Joel said. "It's not much, but hopefully they'll realize how much we appreciate what they did."



CALIFORNIA SPLASH — U.S. Army soldiers assisting World War II veterans during a re-creation of the Normandy landing on a Santa Monica, California, beach.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Rostenkowski-Lawyer Friction

**WASHINGTON** — A prominent Washington criminal lawyer, Robert S. Bennett, is very unlikely to represent Representative Dan Rostenkowski in his trial on corruption charges because of increasingly strained relations between the two.

The day after Mr. Rostenkowski, 66, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, was charged with defrauding the government of more than \$500,000, sources said there was a "less than 10 percent chance" that Mr. Bennett would stay on as the Illinois Democrat's chief counsel.

Sources said the decision would have to be made sometime near the date of Mr. Rostenkowski's arraignment, scheduled for June 10.

Mr. Rostenkowski, the sources said, has been frustrated at the outcome of the plea negotiations with the U.S. attorney, Eric H. Holder Jr. The legislator had entered the negotiations in an effort to reduce or eliminate any prison sentence, avoid a long legal battle and retain his powerful chairmanship of the tax-writing committee. Prosecutors offered a deal in which Mr. Rostenkowski would plead guilty to at least one felony and serve a limited amount of jail time.

The discussions ended without prosecutors offering any options Mr. Rostenkowski considered acceptable. Some of his friends and colleagues privately complained to the Chicago congressman that the plea negotiations, which had been initiated by Mr. Bennett, may have been a mistake. They said the negotiations created a media "feeding frenzy" and left the impression that Mr. Rostenkowski was guilty of something.

Although sources said that the negotiations were initiated with Mr. Rostenkowski's consent, evidence began building that a rift was developing, and that Mr. Rostenkowski had questions about Mr. Bennett's legal advice. Mr. Bennett suggested that Mr. Rostenkowski get another opinion about the plea negotiations but the congressman declined, the sources said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Bennett became increasingly concerned that he did not have complete control of Mr. Rostenkowski's defense and worried that the congressman's friends had too much influence over decisions about how the case should be litigated, sources said.

The same sources noted that the silence from Mr. Rostenkowski's camp following Mr. Holder's blistering press conference Tuesday spoke volumes. There was no press conference to raise doubts or suggest weaknesses in the federal government's case against Mr. Rostenkowski, a decision that was said to have infuriated Mr. Bennett.

One source said the tensions between the congressman and Mr. Bennett were rooted in the fact that Mr. Rostenkowski finds himself in the unfamiliar situation of not being able to be in control. (WP)

### Brown Severs Ties With Firm

**WASHINGTON** — Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown has sold his interest in a company he owned with Nolanda Hill, the Washington busi-

ness executive whose failure to repay a \$26 million debt to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. became a political embarrassment to Mr. Brown.

In his financial disclosure report for 1993, filed with the Office of Government Ethics, Mr. Brown reported he received \$250,000 to \$500,000 on Dec. 15 for his stake in First International Communications Corp., a Washington investment firm. The shares were repurchased by the firm, his aides said.

Mr. Brown and Ms. Hill "decided last year to dissolve their partnership due to restrictions placed on the partnership's business as the result of Mr. Brown's position as secretary of commerce and the unfair press attention directed at Nolanda Hill because of her ongoing professional association with Secretary Brown," a Commerce Department spokeswoman, Carol Hamilton, said Wednesday.

Ms. Hill, who handled all the operations of First International and was the only other known investor in the company, could not be reached for comment. Harry Barnett, a Boston attorney representing Ms. Hill, said he could not explain how she came up with the money to buy Mr. Brown's share of the firm, when last year she was unable to repay debts to the government. (WP)

### Clinton Accuser Is Going Public

**WASHINGTON** — Paula Corbin Jones plans to discuss her sexual harassment lawsuit against President Bill Clinton in news interviews and television appearances, a supporter says.

"She's going to start speaking for herself," said Cindy Hays, a northern Virginia businesswoman who is heading a legal defense fund for the former Arkansas state employee.

Ms. Hays said Mrs. Jones would begin giving interviews and appearing on TV shows within the next few weeks. "She's ready to tell her story," Ms. Hays said.

Mrs. Jones was "not planning any circus-type shows," and recently turned down a \$700,000 offer to appear on a morning television talk show, Ms. Hays said.

Since naming Mr. Clinton on May 6 in a federal lawsuit, Mrs. Jones, 27, has generally secluded herself in her southern California home. She accused Mr. Clinton of summoning her to his hotel room at an Arkansas business conference in 1991, when he was governor, and making unwanted sexual advances toward her. She is seeking \$700,000 in damages.

Mr. Clinton has denied the charges. (AP)

**Quote/Unquote**  
Judge Thomas Zilly of U.S. District Court, ordering the reinstatement of a National Guard officer who was forced out after declaring she was a lesbian: "More negative attitudes, or fear, are constitutionally impermissible bases for discriminatory governmental policies. Prejudice, whether founded on unsubstantiated fears, cultural myths, stereotypes or erroneous assumptions, cannot be the basis for a discriminatory classification." (LAT)

## L.A. Jury Balks at Forcing Police to Pay in King Case

Los Angeles Times Service

**LOS ANGELES** — Drawing to a close one of the most wrenching chapters in Los Angeles history, the jury that had awarded Rodney King \$3.8 million for his having been beaten by policemen decided to leave it at that, declining to impose punitive damages against the officers.

The Los Angeles federal court panel, which reached its verdict on the 11th day of deliberations, found Wednesday that Laurence M. Powell and Stacey C. Koon had acted with malice in the 1991 beating of Mr. King.

But the jury concluded that the two former policemen and the officers who backed them up should not be forced to pay Mr. King for his pain and suffering.

Mr. King's lawyers had sought such punishment, they said, to deter similar acts in the future.

Mr. King's camp greeted the verdict with mixed emotions, as did many residents of the city.

One of King's attorneys, John Burris, described the verdict as a "Solomon-type decision" that awarded Mr. King some money, but pulled back from punishing officers, who, some jurors felt, "have suffered so much economic hardship."

The lead attorney, Milton Grimes, said he was bitterly disappointed.

"How do you give a man \$3.8 million who was beaten and not consider the badness of the beating?" asked Mr. Grimes.

Timothy E. Wind, the sole defendant present in the courtroom as the verdict was read, said he was satisfied.

"This has been a long road I've traveled and I am very pleased with the decision," said Mr. Wind.

## U.S. Weighs Ban On All Air Traffic To and From Haiti

Los Angeles Times Service

**PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti** — The Clinton administration is planning to ban air traffic, including passenger service, between Haiti and the United States, as well as to cut off all financial transactions with the nation, diplomatic and Haitian officials say.

The actions, described by a U.S. official "as the next logical step," augment already stringent international economic and financial sanctions that have stopped all but commercial passenger air traffic.

President Bill Clinton also reportedly has ordered other steps aimed at punishing civilian backers of Haiti's military rule.

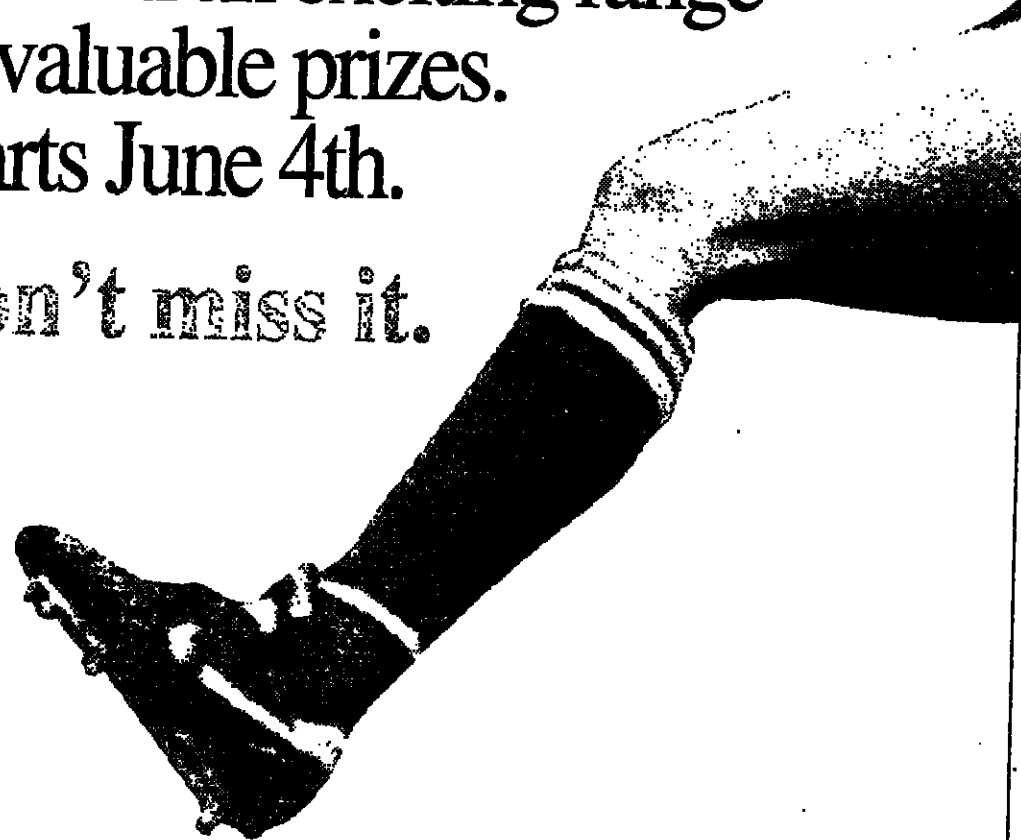
The order affecting air and financial services will come this month, perhaps within two weeks, a U.S. official said.

U.S. officials said the latest bans are aimed at the wealthy civilian supporters of Haiti's military rulers, who took power in September 1991 after the overthrow of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

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### Away From Politics

Some staff members at the National Geographic Society are positively up in arms that this prestigious promoter of all things natural has gone and spent a small fortune replacing live yew plants with artificial ones outside its downtown Washington headquarters. Naked symbolism aside, the estimated \$220,000 move to synthetics comes at a time when the organization has been downsized by at least 800 people as a cost-cutting measure.

The war on drugs and violent crime in America nearly tripled the state and federal inmate population from 1980 to a record 948,881 last year, and even stiffer prison sentences are on the way. The United States locks up a larger portion of its people than any other nation. In 1992, 455 of every 100,000 Americans were in prison or jail. South

Africa under its old government was next, at 311 per 100,000.

Philip Morris Inc. shaped voters into signing a petition for a ballot measure that would relax smoking restrictions in some California cities, a state official alleges. Acting Secretary of State Tony Miller said he would ask a judge to let him survey some of the signers in an effort to keep the measure off the ballot in November.

A federal judge rejected Exxon's attempt to exclude Eakins from compensatory payments involving the nation's worst oil spill. District Judge Russell Holland, who is overseeing a trial stemming from the spill, rejected the oil giant's argument that federal maritime law allows for oil-spill compensation only to property owners and commercial fishermen. (WP, AP, NYT, Reuters)

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# Beijing Cautions Against Escalating North Korea Rift

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China warned Thursday against escalation of the confrontation with North Korea over its suspected illicit nuclear weapons program.

"At this time, we do not favor the resort to means that might sharpen the confrontation," said Shen Guofang, a Foreign Ministry spokesman. He called on the United States, North and South Korea to "remain calm" and "show their sincerity" by continuing dialogue to find a solution.

Western diplomats in Beijing said China appeared to be holding to a position of inaction despite increasing international alarm that North Korea had created a new opportunity to divert nuclear fuel to weapons production by keeping inspectors away from the refueling of a research reactor.

## YELTSIN: Summit Sought

Continued from Page 1

premature before the convocation of a conference involving both Korea, the United States, Japan, China and Russia, and including representatives of the UN atomic energy agency, to try to resolve the issue of proliferation.

"Today, when no decision has been taken on calling an international conference, it is too early to talk about sanctions," Mr. Yeltsin said.

"But if North Korea takes a stubborn stance," he continued, "we shall warn it first, given that country's proximity to Russia's borders, and then apply sanctions." Mr. Yeltsin also told Mr. Kim that Russia intended to renounce its mutual friendship and defense treaty with North Korea when it comes up for renewal in two years' time, the Itar-Tass news agency reported, citing a "highly placed" Russian official.

The 1961 treaty promises Pyongyang automatic military aid from Moscow in the event of war on the peninsula, but the official called those clauses "nonoperative, in practice."

Mr. Kim said that he had won Mr. Yeltsin's promise to stop selling any weapons or parts, whether offensive or defensive, to North Korea.

But the diplomats said China's frustration was increasing and that it may now be more willing to simply abstain in any vote in the United Nations Security Council to impose economic sanctions on the North.

Such a strategy would allow China to remain faithful to its "socialist brotherhood" with North Korea while also acknowledging the growing consensus among Asian nations that the time is coming to take stronger measures against Pyongyang.

Mr. Shen gave no clue how China would react to various Security Council proposals to impose sanctions.

He said China was "very concerned" with the re-emergence of a crisis atmosphere surrounding attempts by the International Atomic Energy Agency to supervise the handling of nuclear fuel and to conduct tests that would determine whether a diversion of weapons-grade plutonium had occurred.

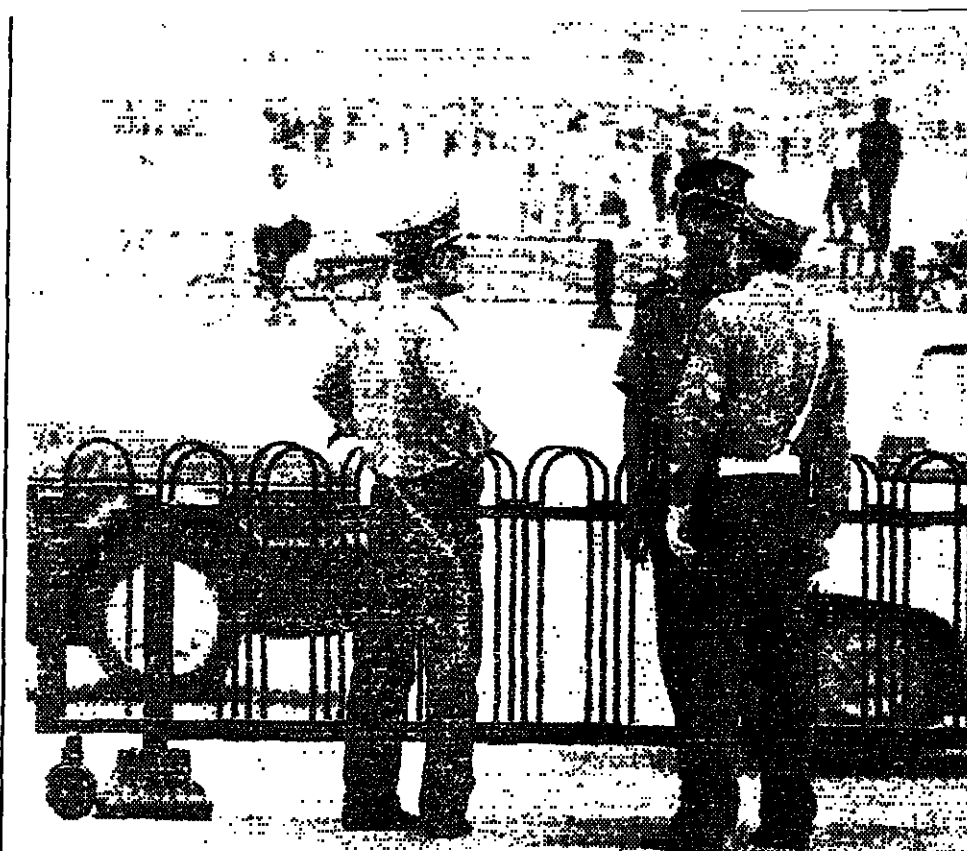
If China was still pursuing behind-the-scenes diplomacy with Pyongyang, it did not appear to be producing any results. Mr. Shen confirmed that Chinese leaders met earlier this week with Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam of North Korea as he passed through Beijing on the way to a meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers in Cairo.

Western embassies last week spotted a North Korean government plane at Beijing airport and were told by Foreign Ministry officials that an economic delegation was in town.

Chinese officials continue to state that Beijing's influence over President Kim Il Sung's isolated regime is minimal and that North Korean officials will not discuss their nuclear research program with Beijing, except to deny that they are producing nuclear weapons.

A number of Chinese officials caution their Western counterparts that North Korea is playing the current crisis for political and economic gain by seeking diplomatic recognition and economic investment as the price of their adherence to nuclear safeguards.

Some Western diplomats differ with this analysis, arguing that the North Korean leadership is creating a state of almost constant crisis. This, they say, provides an added measure of control over the population and justification for the high degree of economic privation that exists in North Korea.



ON GUARD — Beijing policemen patrolling in Tiananmen Square on Thursday to head off any protests as the fifth anniversary of the crackdown on the democracy movement approached. The police also have ordered hotels to switch off CNN broadcasts until after the June 3-4 anniversary.

## KOREA: U.S. to Seek Sanctions Against Pyongyang

Continued from Page 1

Japan for exercises in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, but the Pentagon is considering sending it back.

**China's Cooperation a Key**

The Clinton administration has been leaning toward seeking gradual economic sanctions, rather than an immediate overall trade embargo, because of the difficulty in getting China to agree to punish the North Koreans, according to administration officials.

In an interview in Washington, Mr. Gallucci said, "When it comes to how China will vote — it is somewhere between hard and impossible for me to predict that."

Should China not cooperate in the Security Council on imposing sanctions, Washington may try to persuade individual countries rather than the United Nations as a whole to place economic restrictions on North Korea. Such sanctions would require no endorsement by the United Nations, where China wields a veto. In that case, Mr. Clinton could face criticism that he was unable to get China's backing over Korea even after the administration agreed last week to maintain Beijing's favorable trade

status despite its poor human-rights record.

Mr. Clinton justified that decision, which represented a major reversal, in part as necessary to ensure Beijing's cooperation in security issues.

Although administration officials insist that China's objectives precisely match Washington's, China has resisted calls for pressure on Pyongyang, instead counseling negotiations with North Korea, a former ally with which it maintains an uneasy friendship. As a prime fuel conduit and trading partner, China would have to be a primary enforcer of any sanctions. U.S. analysts say China is reluctant to weaken a fellow Communist-led regime.

Even if China goes along in the Security Council, a gradual approach to sanctions is likely, to give North Korea time to change its mind over inspections, administration officials said. The weakest resolution under review would require North Korea, perhaps with a deadline after which the Security Council would consider sanctions.

"The overall feeling," a State Department official said, is that "it is better if you start with low end, step by step, then work your way up the spectrum and turn up the heat."

China shares U.S. concern about the North Korean weapons program, but would "prefer to work in a quieter way, without waving the sanctioning stick," the official concluded. (A.P. W.P.)

## CLINTON: Backing Berlusconi

Continued from Page 1

our being the democracy that cost so much blood."

And Gianfranco Fini, the neofascist leader, distanced himself from, but did not completely disavow, the past in an interview before attending dinner along with 120 other dignitaries in honor of Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton.

"It is important that the values today be the values of democracy, and Fascism never presumed to be democratic," he said. "It is no longer a model. It is a historical fact. Earlier, Mr. Clinton's 35-minute private meeting with the Pope produced far less unanimity, even though both men sought publicly to maintain the impression of a personal warmth carried over from their first meeting last August when the Pope visited Denver."

The White House termed the encounter a "very warm session," and both men were smiling broadly afterward.

In their meeting Thursday, said the Vatican spokesman, Joseph Navarro-Valls, the 74-year-old Pope evoked "the grave ethical problems" related to the Cairo gathering, including "defense and promotion of life and defense and promotion of the family in particular."

The Pope has been particularly enraged by conference proposals that abortion be used for birth control.

"Our concern with abortion with regard to population is the tens of millions of abortions that are occurring in unsafe ways that are putting women at risk," he said. "I believe we can make some progress here." The Pope, however, is opposed to all forms of abortion, calling it murder.

At his press conference with Mr. Berlusconi later, Mr. Clinton returned to the issue, saying there were "some genuine disagreements between us on the question of the role of contraception and population policy." The Vatican bans all forms of artificial birth control.

However, Mr. Clinton said, there was "no disagreement, in my judgment, on the larger issue, which is that we agree with the Vatican that the essential thing is to have a policy of sustainable development, which normally leads to improved roles for women and stabilization of population."

The Pope is recovering from a broken thigh, and Mr. Clinton said he had been pleased "to see him looking so well and being so vigorous."

## Hungarian Pilot Is Killed

Reuters

BUDAPEST — A Hungarian military pilot was killed and another slightly injured when they ejected at low altitude from their MiG-21 fighter before it crashed during a training flight in western Hungary, the official MTI news agency reported on Thursday.

It was from the same spot that John F. Kennedy addressed Romans in 1963 and, earlier, where General Mark Clark spoke to the citizens of the newly liberated city on June 4, 1944.

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# Has China Made Patten Fear So Hong Kong Democracy Advocates Fear So

Reuters

HONG KONG — Advocates of democracy in Hong Kong fear that Governor Chris Patten is buckling under pressure from China after two years of standing his ground.

According to a deluge of media leaks, Mr. Patten will soon come out against creating a human-rights commission, as sought by some members of Parliament in Britain and Amnesty International, but opposed by China, and will also kill a freedom-of-information bill.

Even before the official announcement, media reaction has been swift and hostile. "Government Kowtows on Rights Body" read a headline in Thursday's Eastern Express newspaper.

But analysts said Mr. Patten's apparent decision probably was more a reflection of political tactics as a key vote on democratic reform neared and of conservative attitudes in the colonial administration, rather than a yielding to Chinese pressure.

Commentators had begun predicting that Mr. Patten would give in to China soon after he proposed democratic reforms in October 1992.

But he stood his ground through a dispute with Beijing followed by seven months of fruitless talks on Hong Kong's political future in advance of the colony's 1997 return to China.

A bill containing his most controversial reforms faces its final vote in the colonial legislature on June 29. If passed unamended, the Patten reforms would be implemented exactly as he proposed them almost two years ago.

But in the human-rights commission and freedom-of-information bill, the pro-democracy camp senses a climbdown by Mr. Patten, whom they see as desperate to resume cooperation with China, most notably on Hong Kong's huge new airport project.

"No one objects to cooperation, but it is at the cost of sacrificing certain fundamental principles then we would be alarmed," said an independent legislator, Emily Lau.

Mr. Patten has never committed himself on setting up a commission to protect human rights, and his spokesman said only that a decision would be announced before the end of June.

The British Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee has called for such a body, and the human-rights

group Amnesty International also backed it.

But China called it a monstrous idea and indicated any commission would be scrapped in 1997. In a key phrase, Mr. Patten has said any human-rights institution must be "durable."

Anna Wu, a legislator who is sponsoring a bill to set up the commission, met with Chief Secretary Anson Chan on Wednesday. Local media reported that Mr. Chan, who

is Mr. Patten's deputy, told Miss Wu that the government would reject her bill.

Christine Loh, a legislator who is pushing a bill allowing access to official information, got a similar message.

Miss Lau said that such reports had a familiar ring. "Of course this is not surprising — this has been their policy all along," she said. "I will not be surprised. Just very, very sad."

## CHINESE: Growth of Smuggling

Continued from Page 1

new routes, with Moscow recently emerging as a major hub for Chinese smuggling operations, a senior official said.

About 60,000 Chinese immigrants live illegally in Moscow, according to a still-classified report summarizing the recent intelligence findings. "Many are believed to be in Moscow awaiting onward travel to the U.S.," the report stated.

Russian organized-crime groups have formed a formidable alliance with Chinese gangs in the lucrative human trade, the report said.

Travel along these smuggling networks typically involves a trip with several stops along the way. For some, the trip from Fujian Province, the principal departure point, to New York, the major destination, can take two years or more, U.S. officials said.

"One documented air route used by alien smugglers originated in Bangkok, went to New Delhi or Karachi, on to Nairobi or Johannesburg, and then to Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro," the intelligence report noted. "It then went onward to Madrid, Barcelona, and London and finally terminated in New York City."

Most of the smugglers' clients leave China legally, a senior Clinton administration official said. They acquire passports and often have legitimate visas for their first stop outside China, before starting their illegal voyage to the United States.

Two U.S. delegations have gone to China in the last six months to press for cooperation in fighting the ship traffic, but U.S. officials said it is difficult to ask for restraining people who leave China legally.

"As a practical matter it is easier to patrol a coastline looking for freighters loaded with people than to screen airline or rail traffic for people who obtained visas with questionable documents," an official said.

There is a diplomatic problem as well. The United States has pressed China to loosen travel controls as a matter of longstanding human-rights policy. Progress in this area was cited by President Bill Clinton last Thursday when he announced his decision to renew China's most-favored nation trade status.

In making the new assessment known, officials of several agencies emphasized their hope that it would provide added justification for a package of anti-smuggling measures that were proposed by Mr. Clinton last summer but have not been enacted. The assessment also will be used to seek greater cooperation from several countries around the world in combating immigrant smuggling.

Mr. Clinton's package of measures designed to combat such smuggling included doubled prison sentences, expanded use of wiretaps, application of racketeering statutes and more aggressive seizures of assets.

So far, none of those measures has cleared a full committee in either house of Congress. There appears to be little prospect for any action this year.

The government has no ready estimates of the amount of smuggling traffic, but officials see clear signs that the numbers are rising. They note that more than 14,300 Chinese nationals applied for U.S. political asylum last year — four times the number from the year before.

## FRANC: The Poor Getting Poorer RAID: Lebanon Base Hit

Continued from Page 1

ernments in debt. The devaluation, aimed at bringing the inflated CFA franc in line with its actual worth, reducing government expenditures and stimulating the economies of the CFA members — was typical of the medicine prescribed by Western financial institutions for nations in such a bind. And it has raised a familiar debate over its costs and benefits.

"This is the biggest event of the decade for West Africa," said John S. Davison, the U.S. ambassador to Niger. "It's an attempt to redistribute resources, and some people will feel the pinch."

But critics argue that the Western financial institutions and developed countries wreak havoc on the lives of millions of poor people by insisting on economic policies that strive for long-term stability. The people of Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso and Chad are among the poorest in the world, earning only \$200 to \$300 per capita a year.

The CFA comprises the former French colonies of Niger, Senegal, Central African Republic, Ivory Coast, Benin, Mali, Chad, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Gabon, Congo, Togo, and Equatorial Guinea.

Officials and local and foreign development agencies voice concern about the hardships that devaluation has brought. In some cases, members of families are taking turns eating because there is not enough food to go around, development workers said. The hardship has spurred strikes and demonstrations that, in Niamey, have shut down the city and its airport several times.

In Niger's villages, where most of its population lives, young men are conspicuously absent, having trekked to Nigeria or other countries in search of work. Women left behind try to grow food to feed their families. The luckiest ones grow enough to sell at local markets.

But the effects of the devaluation are sharpest in the cities, where residents have less opportunity for self-sufficiency. Prices for some basic goods in Niamey have doubled or tripled. Government price controls have been ineffective. In Niamey's main market, at least 3,000

local traders — selling leather goods, fabric, blankets and jewelry — sit idly in makeshift stalls as customers browse but seldom buy.

The consequences of the devaluation "are numbing," said Oumarou Carba Youssoufou, a prominent politician. "It's going to make us review our whole way of life. We have to start using local products."

That change, one of those sought by devaluation's advocates, has begun. Before devaluation, it was cheaper to buy rice from Thailand than from farmers an hour away from the capital. An independent local newspaper, Le Republicain, quoted rice farmers as saying that before devaluation their earnings from selling rice could not pay for the trip to Niamey.

Now farmers in Tillabery, about an hour's trip from Niamey, are planting rice on land that has gone unused for years, and people are switching from imported rice to locally grown grains such as millet.

Devaluation also has stimulated the domestic beef market. Such developments lead bankers, foreign officials and some economists to express hope that, over the long run, devaluation can help revive Niger's economy.

The daily impact makes devaluation worrisome, said Aboubacar Youssoufou, a Niamey bank official. "But overall, it's a good thing."

## Italian Coalition Takes a Beating

Reuters

ROME — Italy's opposition parties on Thursday won 8 of 13 chairmanships of important commissions in the Senate, the Parliament's upper house.

Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's Freedom Alliance captured only two of the five seats up for election Thursday after gaining just three out of eight positions decided on Wednesday.

The results confirmed Mr. Berlusconi's weak position in the Senate, where the coalition government of his Forza Italia party, the Northern League and the neofascist-led National Alliance falls just short of an absolute majority.

retaliate for the kidnapping of Sheikh Dirani, whom Israel wanted to interrogate about a missing Israeli aviator.

The bombing occurred at a point when peace talks appear to be bogged down between Israel and Syria, which is the regional power broker and keeps about 40,000 troops in northern, eastern and central Lebanon.

Earlier this week, Mr. Rabin had said the recent messages carried by the United States between Damascus and Jerusalem had produced no results. Peace talks in Washington between Israel and Syria have been suspended for several months, and the latest violence may further stall the negotiations.

Last July, Israel launched a weeklong offensive against Hezbollah in southern Lebanon, forcing half a million residents to flee their homes and killing 149 people. The assault Thursday was the most serious since then.

After the operation last year, Israel and Hezbollah agreed on an unwritten arrangement that neither side would attack civilian targets.

Mr. Rabin contended that the attack Thursday remained within those rules, because the training camp was a base for guerrilla fighters. But he charged that the rocket attacks went beyond the cease-fire understandings.

He said he was in contact with the United States about the raid and retaliation. He noted that the Clinton administration had brokered the cease-fire last year, and said Israel was trying to "straighten matters out through the understandings with the landlords of Hezbollah — the Syrians."

But the raid was denounced by Lebanese leaders. President Elias Hrawi of Lebanon summoned Lebanon's Supreme Defense Council and said, according to the Beirut radio, "This is a massacre, an inhuman massacre that stands as a disaster for what is left of the peace process."

Foreign Minister Faris Bouaz said the raid was "a naked aggression against Lebanon's sovereignty and security and it forms a big challenge to the peace process."

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# RETURNING AMERICANS / A NEW BALL GAME

## In Nettuno, Allies Brought Liberty And a Weird Sport

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

NETTUNO, Italy — The town of Nettuno, population 35,000, is only an hour's drive south of Rome's wonders and an hour north of the splendid temple ruins at Paestum, but when they talk of tradition around here they mean baseball.

The American national pastime was brought by GIs when they landed along Nettuno's beaches one dark night 50 years ago, and it has become an unlikely local passion.

"We've got 500 people in the town, boys, girls, men and women, involved in baseball or softball," said Gianni Cancelli, as he watched his 15-year-old son Andrea's batting practice from the dugout of Nettuno's 8,000-seat Scipione Borghese Memorial Stadium. It was named for the ancestor of a local nobleman who surrendered his villa to the American Army in 1944 for its headquarters.

"We thought there would be a friendship game between two squads, and that Clinton would throw out the first ball, but now we're not sure what will happen," said Mr. Cancelli, a 40-year-old insurance salesman and former outfielder, adding dejectedly: "Security, they say."

President Bill Clinton is coming Friday to mark the 50th anniversary of the wartime Allied landings here and a little further north, at Anzio, in January 1944. The president will lay a wreath at the large cemetery for the American war dead, and attend a luncheon with the Italian president, Oscar Luigi Scalfaro, at Villa Borghese. The town seemed very quiet Thursday, seeking memory of past events in the changes they brought.

At Nettuno's museum of the landing, they show a photo of an American soldier they say was named George Brown in helmet and combat boots, an anti-aircraft cannon in the background, as he swings a baseball bat.

And over at the Baseball Club Bar, under the grandstands, the regulars reminisce about Horace McGarrity, the keeper of the American cemetery in Nettuno right after the war who taught the kids to play the strange American sport. In winter, Mr. Cancelli said, you kicked around a soccer ball, and in summer, you let the air out of it, folded and tied it with string to improvise a catcher's mitt for a sport that ranked in popularity among most Italians probably somewhere near sumo wrestling.

There was no false solemnity in Nettuno on Thursday. It was a day conspicuous with getting on with things, maybe a little slower than usual because the big summer crowds that come to swim in places Allied generals once called Yellow Beach and X-Ray Beach, and where American, British and Canadian soldiers came ashore, have not yet arrived.

The American and Italian flags on the town hall, and the cardboard "no parking" signs tacked up along the presidential route, were not the only things that set the day off. Along the water, four big tour buses with signs that read "3rd Infantry Division" delivered American veterans, many returning for the first time since the war.

The furniture shop is not far from the boatyard where Gino Orfeo repairs yachts, and where once infantry landing craft came ashore. Mr. Orfeo was 16 when the Americans arrived, and his family home was destroyed by cannon fire and his sister wounded in fighting between American and German tanks.

He watched while Italian Fascists and Germans strung up Italian partisans with telephone wire. "They were ugly beasts," Mr. Orfeo said.

A recurring theme in all the talk was what the Americans and Mr. Clinton would make of Italy's new government, with ministers from a party that traces its roots to Mussolini's Blackshirts.

"I've always voted for the left," said Marcello Fiori, a man in his 30s who works for the local electrical utility, "but I think that every people has the right to make its own choice."

Mr. Fiori, who strolled along Nettuno's seaside promenade dressed in the costume of a 16th-century nobleman to recall the city's founders, had just attended a ceremony with other historically clad citizens of Nettuno making the town of Van Buren, Arkansas, a sister city, part of a series of events connected with the commemoration of the 1944 invasion.

The anniversary, he said, made Italians reflect.

"There are not only dead, there are also survivors, and we should make them tell the young their experiences, so that maybe we can avoid future wars."

"After all, to have a war in order to make people appreciate peace," Mr. Fiori said, "is absurd."



A U.S. veteran who will parachute at Sainte-Mère-Eglise for the D-Day commemoration being drawn into a dancing welcome at Orly airport near Paris on Thursday.

## When in Rome, the Clintons Do as the Tourists Do

By Maureen Dowd  
New York Times Service

ROME — Looking like any overscheduled, two-career couple who really needed to get away for awhile, Bill and Hillary Clinton held hands, laughed, mugged, cooed, ached and held hands some more Thursday as they roamed Rome.

The Clintons, openly thrilled to be away from the land of Paula Corbin Jones, Dan Rostenkowski, Republican electoral triumphs and presidential helicopter debacles, hoped the Eternal City would provide some transitory relief.

A profile in The New York magazine reported last week that Mrs. Clinton had some designs on succeeding her husband as commander-in-chief. But, kicking off their European swing to celebrate the 50th anniversary of D-Day, America's health care czar and top presidential adviser outside Nancy Reagan and Barbara Bush in her eagerness to play the traditional first lady role, as her husband met with important men about important matters of state.

She started the day accompanied by her mother, Dorothy Rodham, and Roseanne Bartholomew, wife of the U.S. ambassador to Italy, touring the Piazza Navona, the elongated baroque square in the heart of Rome. She took along 21 pupils of the city's oldest public elementary school, Emmanuele

Gianturco, and gave them M&Ms with the presidential seal on them (the candy that replaced cigarettes on Air Force One). As the children looked sympathetic, and as a group of 100 more who were roped off yelled "EE-la-ree, EE-la-ree," the first lady explained that her daughter, Chelsea, was not with her because she was still in school, taking final exams.

Later, she toured the Sistine Chapel with her husband, as they

neck. Bone shoes and a matching purse finish the suit.

"The Vatican: As a sign of respect for the tradition of the Vatican, a black Dana Buchman long-sleeved silk dress was chosen for Mrs. Clinton's audience with the Pope. The dress wraps and ties at the waist. In accordance with the traditional requirements a mantilla will be worn to cover Mrs. Clinton's head. All other accessories are pearl with gold accents."

The Italians were not fooled by all of this fashion talk. Epoca, a People magazine look-alike, pictured a waving Mrs. Clinton on the cover with the tag line, "Hurricane Hillary. What Kind of Trouble Will She Cause in Italy?" and the headline inside, "Hillary's coming (and Bill, too)." It summed up her philosophy this way: "Don't call me first lady, rather presidential partner."

The other blonde center of attention Thursday — the statuesque one with the long hair — was Veronica Lario, the 38-year-old wife of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi.

According to Epoca, which compared the two political wives, her most characteristic comment was this: "I forbade my children the use of the remote control because I think TV must be watched as little as possible."

Mr. Berlusconi is Italy's leading television magnate.

Perhaps the president's most surprising moment Thursday — besides using "one of America's greatest sons of Italy," his director of the Office of Management and Budget, Leon Panetta, as a translator for his speech to the Romans at the Piazza del Campidoglio — came when he was addressing the American seminarians at the Vatican.

Although Mr. Clinton is not famous for his self-denial, he suggested that this may be the very quality America needs to achieve peace, comfort and energy.

"Hillary and I have a friend whom we treasure greatly who is a Jesuit priest who I met over 30 years ago, who went to law school with us later and who continues to labor to fulfill his vows," said the 1968 graduate of Georgetown University, a Jesuit institution.

"And one of my most treasured possessions that I ever received from a personal friend," Mr. Clinton said, "was a letter that he wrote to us after he had been a priest for 20 years, explaining without being at all self-righteous what it had meant to him to have kept his vows for two decades and why he thought in a way he had lived a selfish life because he had achieved a measure of peace and comfort and energy that he could have found in no other way."

"It is that feeling," the president said, "that I think ultimately we want for all the people of our nation and all the people of the world."

Her press office issued a release for foreign reporters announcing "Details of the First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton's Attire for Thursday, June 2, 1994; Rome, Italy."

"Visit to Piazza Navona: A two piece fuchsia Novello Bloom suit of a linen blend. The buttons close the front of the jacket creating a lovely U-shape opening at the

neck. Bone shoes and a matching purse finish the suit.

Later, she toured the Sistine Chapel with her husband, as they

neck. Bone shoes and a matching purse finish the suit.

Later, she toured the Sistine Chapel with her husband, as they

neck. Bone shoes and a matching purse finish the suit.

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Later, she toured the Sistine Chapel with her husband, as they

## VETS: GERONIMO000!

Continued from Page 1

cans, not Germans," he said. "The Germans had all left when they realized it was D-Day. Early on it was very quiet, but later the square was like the Place de la Concorde with all the Americans trying to rejoin their units."

Out of six U.S. parachute regiments, only two landed where and when they were supposed to. Some soldiers landed dozens of miles from their drop zones. Others were machine-gunned as they floated down. And many fell into flooded fields near Sainte-Mère-Eglise and drowned because of all the equipment they were carrying.

Warren Wilt, 71, who lives near Wichita, Kansas, and who landed with the 82nd Airborne, said the paratroopers were so heavily loaded that "it was all you do to get into the plane with someone helping you."

Richard Falvey, 72, of Hammondsport, New York, who was with the 101st Airborne, watched two planes packed with paratroopers explode in the air and said that all he could think of was "let me out of this airplane and give me a fighting chance."

Not all the veterans who arrived on Thursday took part in the Normandy landings. Some were involved in the fighting in Italy, one was in a German prison camp and a few were still training in the United States for the big push on the Rhine River.

But all of them could remember exactly what they were doing on June 6, 1944.

"At this hour, a damned lieutenant was telling me to walk around a hedgerow to see if I could draw sniper fire," said Mr. Rice, who landed south of Sainte-Mère-Eglise with the 101st Airborne. "Good I didn't. When I got back, the lieutenant was gone."

Now, he said, the paratroopers want "to get part of our youth back."

## Soros Freezes Assets Of Russia Foundation

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The American financier and philanthropist George Soros has frozen the assets of his Cultural Initiative foundation in Russia and ordered an audit, a foundation spokesman said Thursday.

"There have been serious mismanagement and lack of documentation. But no money has disappeared," the spokesman said.

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Switzerland	S.Fr. 610	305	185
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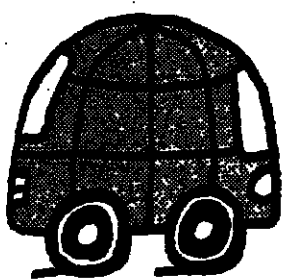
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## BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Karl Ludvigsen, a London-based automobile industry consultant, is reading "Collision and the Race to Own the 21st Century" by Maryann Keller.

"I was very intrigued to have her views on the future of General Motors, Volkswagen and Toyota. Her point is that no one else rivals them in being truly global motor companies. It is a good story." (Erik Ipsen, IHT)



approach is self-effacing ("I liked being liked," he admits), his writing style simple and evocative: "The afternoon was lively, spangled with bumblebees and songbirds, and we ate outside on the bridge spanning the moat." The flavor is attractive, and suits the memoir.

The women he has gathered together are an odd lot. Gertrude Stein

and Alice B. Toklas share a chapter, though the spotlight is, for a change, on Toklas. His portrait of the French working-class-girl-turned-film-star Arletty (of whom he comments, "to find a woman who seemed to the French at that time more quintessentially French than Arletty would have been difficult") is followed by that of Marie-Laure de Noailles, descendant of the Marquis de Sade, wife of a viscount, one of the wealthiest women in Europe, patron of Surrealists, defender of the innocent, and pursuer of the scandalous. His first memoir before this to Emma Perle, who fled Smyrna from the Turks in 1922, returned in 1936, married an impoverished carpenter half her age, and spent the war concealing her husband in the closet. The sixth portrait depicts the author's Indiana-born mother, Louise Bennett Lord, who decided at the age of 52 to do a master of arts at Columbia and wrote many long, patient and gently uncomprehending letters to her artistically inclined son.

It is entertaining to imagine these six women together over a dinner table, but one is forced to ask, how are they exceptional? Leaving aside Gertrude Stein, who may be considered more a force of nature than a mere woman, it is difficult to see anything exceptional other than their circumstances: Toklas, subversive to Stein's "monolithic egotism" during the writer's life, spends the 21 years following Stein's death faithfully pursuing her partner's dream, while the terms of the great woman's cruel thoughtlessness slowly strip her of everything. Arletty, riding her generous charm and modicum of talent to the top before the war, then falls in love with a German officer and spends the rest of her life pretending that France

has forgiven her dalliance with the enemy. Marie-Laure de Noailles is rich, powerful, intelligent and full of life, and squanders herself in experimenting with the various sins and playing cruel tricks on friends. Emma Perle, confronted by a war and a resistance movement in a land she loves, manages to limit her involvement to some guns that pass across her kitchen table, a hidden husband and monthly visits from the angst-ridden German captain.

Concerning the final and longest memoir, even Lord seems a bit defensive, beginning the chapter with the apology, "It is a labored brocade that favorite sons, especially homosexual favorites, are prone to consider their mothers exceptional."

Although interesting, none of them, with the possible exception of Gertrude Stein, is as extraordinary as one might expect, as portrayed by a man who has moved among the European artistic community for 50 years. Frankly, I found myself longing for one of his exceptional women to get up and do something. Why, among all the women he presumably has known, did he choose these six?

They each had style, a rare enough quality, and they had passion. But most of all, he chose them because he loved them. Despite their occasional unlikability, and with no lust in sight, he loved these women, even Gertrude Stein, whom he last saw on a street in Paris after he furiously denounced her romanticized vision of the camaraderie of men in uniform and told her, "You're a stupid old woman and you don't understand anything!"

But his affection does not get around the frustrated reader's objections — that Toklas should have sued Stein's rapacious heirs; that Lord's mother allowed herself to be torn between a disapproving husband and a temperamental, artistic, financially dependent son; that Arletty didn't even seek medical help when she damaged her eyes with the wrong drops. Yet these women are saved by James Lord, who has written not an action-packed account of artists and resistance fighters, mountain-climbers and spies, but a gentle, introverted meditation, rich with compassion, occasionally clumsy, often lyrical, about six women who changed his life.

Laurie R. King, whose mystery novels include the Edgar Award-winning "A Grave Talent," wrote this for The Washington Post.

## SIX EXCEPTIONAL WOMEN: Further Memoirs

By James Lord. 372 pages. \$27.50. Farrar Straus Giroux.

Reviewed by Laurie R. King

A MEMOIR is not, strictly speaking, an autobiography. It is, in the words of James Lord — the author of "Picasso and Dora" and "Giacometti: A Biography" — an account of his "relations with the very interesting people it has been my good luck to encounter." A memoir is autobiography without the risk, not only of laying one's self bare to public view but of exposing oneself as essentially dull and therefore pompous. By writing a memoir rather than a bald autobiography, the author can always retreat behind the icy retort, Well, I found it interesting.

Neither the author nor his six women are dull or pompous. Lord's

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE death of Jim Becker in April was mourned by thousands who knew him as a player of high rank, as the proprietor of one of the world's most active clubs, the Beverly, and as a talented teacher. On the diagrammed deal from the Spingold Knockout Teams in 1978 he arrived in six hearts after Jim Hamilton as North had opened one club, strong and artificial in the Precision System.

NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ A Q	♠ J 8 4 3	♠ A 10	♠ 7 8 8
♥ A 10 7 2	♥ J 9 8 5	♥ A 7	♥ —
♦ A Q 4 2	♦ J 9 8 5	♦ K	♦ —
♣ A 7 3	♣ J 9 8 5	♣ Q J 6 5	♣ —
SOUTH		WEST	
♠ K 10 7 5 2	♠ —	♠ —	♠ —
♥ K 4 4 3	♥ —	♥ —	♥ —
♦ 7 6	♦ —	♦ —	♦ —
♣ K 10	♣ —	♣ —	♣ —

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: North 1♣, East 1♥, South 2♣, West 2♠, North 3♣, East 3♥, South 4♥, West 4♠, North 5♥, East 5♠, South 6♥, West 6♠.

West led the diamond five.



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Fascism's Reappearance

A stinging historical irony awaits President Bill Clinton when he begins his tour of Europe. World War II battle sites with a visit to Italy's Anzio beach Friday. There in the early months of 1944, valiant American and Allied soldiers held an embattled beachhead on their way to expelling Nazi occupiers from Rome and destroying the remnants of Benito Mussolini's fascist regime. Like those soldiers of a half-century ago, Mr. Clinton encounters an Italy where fascism is a significant political force and followers of Mussolini hold high office.

Mr. Clinton, the first Western leader to meet Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi since he included ministers from the fascist-descended National Alliance in his coalition cabinet, correctly insists on judging the National Alliance by its deeds, not its ancestry. But those deeds already warrant close scrutiny.

It is not 1944 all over again, of course. Mussolini ruled Italy through black-shirted thugs and joined Germany and Japan in an Axis bent on world conquest. Today's Italy is a democracy and a NATO ally. The Alliance earned its share of power by winning millions of votes in a fair election. There is no way to deny its legitimacy without violating democratic values. But neither should Americans gloss over the unpleasant reality of fascism's political revival in the land of its birth.

Alliance leaders say their ideology is a kind of "post-fascism" that upholds the supposedly good aspects of Mussolini's doctrine while repudiating the bad. They profess loyalty to democracy, NATO and the European Union and are quick to distance themselves from skinhead violence and other ugly aspects of the fascist inheritance. But the Alliance's post-fascist claims have been delayed by a sequence of nasty incidents. On May 14, when black-shirt-

ed skinheads marched through Vicenza giving fascist salutes, the Alliance's leader, Gianfranco Fini, dismissed them as "airheads" and not so reassuringly suggested they should be sent to work in salt mines. Violence has continued, however, leading Interior Minister Roberto Maroni to warn of a new cycle of terrorism like the one that ravaged Italy in the 1970s. There is also a belligerent new tone to Italian foreign policy. Last month the Alliance's Mirko Tremaglia declared that Italy's treaty with the former Yugoslavia should be "ripped up" to press old Italian territorial claims. Last week, Mr. Tremaglia was elected chairman of the Parliament's foreign affairs commission. Days later Italy forced Slovenia, site of some of those claims, off a list of prospective new members of the European Union. Then last Sunday, Piero Buscaroli, an Alliance candidate for the European Parliament, chillingly evoked memories of fascism's worst horrors by declaring of homosexuals that "if it were up to me, I'd send them all to live in concentration camps."

Each of these incidents can be explained away, but together they constitute a disturbing trend. Fascism got its second chance in Italy mainly because corruption scandals destroyed centrist political parties. But economic discontents are also reviving fascist fortunes elsewhere in Europe.

The 50th anniversary of the assault on fascist Europe is a time to celebrate a heroic crusade for political freedom by America and its allies. But it is also a time to recall the damage fascism inflicted on Europe in the not-so-distant past. When "post-fascist" parties talk about ripping up treaties and sending parties to concentration camps, they must be taken seriously and called to account.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## What Role for Solzhenitsyn?

Alexander Solzhenitsyn's return home to Russia after 20 years of exile in the United States counts as high drama even in a life and a country that have seen much of it. With the writing of his multivolume study of the roots of the Russian Revolution, the Nobel laureate had completed a literary agenda that began with his epic recording of the revolution's crimes against the Russian people. This freed him for the extraordinary homecoming that, at age 75 and in apparently vigorous health, he is undertaking now.

Arriving in Vladivostok to begin a slow progression back to Moscow, Mr. Solzhenitsyn identified his audience as the Russian people, and told them he was there to "search with you for ways to get out of the 75 years of our quagmire." In barely a day, he was expressing the sort of tough, value-laden criticism of the Russian powers that he had early on unleashed in the United States against American culture and ways. It is plain that this figure of large talent and large ambition, who himself suffered eight years in the camps

and came to be a conscience of his country, has a mission. It is to take up a role in the salvation of a country that is no longer Communist but remains under frightful duress.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn denies any interest in a political role. A lively discussion has broken out in Russia over whether the brands of Russian nationalism, somewhat-guided democracy and individual autonomy that he represents are contemporary enough to keep him in touch with the post-Communist currents of Russian society. A political future is a long shot.

But immense disorder has befallen Russia since the Soviet Union and communism fell. There is a condition of spiritual and temporal uprootedness and a requirement for new moorings. The politicians are struggling. For some of his fundamentalist views, Mr. Solzhenitsyn has become a somewhat sidelined figure in the West. For his personal integrity and his identification with the Russian nation, he appears to retain a broad measure of moral and intellectual authority at home. "President Solzhenitsyn?"

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## The Senator and the Fed

When a senator denounces rising interest rates, it is not always easy to know how seriously to take him. But in the case of Paul Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland, it is a question worth pursuing. He is running for reelection this fall, and if he wins, he will probably become the next chairman of the Banking Committee. The incumbent, Donald Riegle Jr., is retiring, and although the committee has been weakly led in recent years, it is potentially an instrument of substantial power. The chairman's views can make a real difference.

When Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, appeared before the committee late last week, Senator Sarbanes and others engaged him in the latest round of the interest rate debate. In a series of steps beginning in February, the Federal Reserve has raised short-term interest rates, chiefly citing the need to restrain future inflation. Mr. Sarbanes objected that inflation is now at the lowest level in decades, with no sign of a rise in sight. Mr. Greenspan replied that, by the time it is, it's too late to correct it without difficult and

costly measures — meaning a recession. Mr. Sarbanes suggested that the Federal Reserve has been conducting a "preemptive strike" against inflation that has turned into a preemptive strike against jobs and economic growth. In response, Mr. Greenspan said that the whole concept of a trade-off between jobs and inflation is wrong. The evidence shows, he argued, that low inflation brings higher growth and rising productivity — which means more jobs and better incomes.

Mr. Greenspan is right about that. The recent record leaves little doubt. Choosing the precise moment to raise rates is always a matter of judgment. But there is a pretty strong case that the circumstances of last winter, and particularly the news of the startlingly fast acceleration of economic growth, forced the Federal Reserve to take action. Senator Sarbanes clearly disagrees. Fortunately, between now and November he will have many opportunities to explain his position and discuss the direction in which he would lead the Banking Committee if he should become its chairman.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Solzhenitsyn in the New Russia

In his 18 years as a reclusive writer in Cavendish, Vermont, Alexander Solzhenitsyn created an ideal Russia. It existed in his mind, within the walls of his household and in the forests of birch trees, which had the same sun and blue sky that on good days can be seen in Russia. He saw few visitors besides his family, had virtually no contact with the outside world. Instead, he applied the ruthless self-discipline he adopted during his years in Stalin's gulags. He got up at 6 every morning and spent the rest of the day writing, completing "The Red Wheel," his four-volume history of events leading to the 1917 Russian Revolution. No one knows whether that exhaustive and long-winded history will ever be published in full. Few people in the West are that interested. As for Russians, they no longer have time to

read about past history. Like millions of Westerners, they are hustling to make a living. We wish Mr. Solzhenitsyn well as he returns to his native Russia. But we fear he is in for a tremendous disappointment. Crime and corruption are rampant. Western pop music, pulp literature and pornography prevail. He will have a tough time trying to reconcile his idealized view of Russia with the rudeness and greed he will encounter or with the country's disregard for thoughtful writing and high culture. Anticipating the collapse of communism, Mr. Solzhenitsyn wrote in 1991 that "we must take care not to be crushed beneath its rubble instead of gaining liberty." As he moves to Moscow, he may realize that life in Vermont offered more inner peace. Russia may be eternal, but it, too, changes.

—The Baltimore Sun

# North Korea Isn't Playing Games, It Wants the Bomb

By Andrew Mack

SEOUL — The latest and most serious act of nuclear brinkmanship by North Korea virtually rules out a cooperative resolution of the crisis over its nuclear program.

The unsupervised removal of fuel rods from the reactor at the Yongbyon nuclear complex makes it impossible to determine whether North Korea has been cheating. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency believes that as much as 12 kilograms (26 pounds) of plutonium, enough for one or two bombs, has already been diverted. The fuel rods now being withdrawn contain enough unseparated plutonium for an additional five or six nuclear weapons.

In Washington and Seoul, North Korea has long been seen as playing a wily game by seeking to extract the maximum price from the United States and its allies before cashing in its nuclear card in exchange for political and economic concessions. However, the weight of evidence, and logic, increasingly supports the argument that the friendship and deeply paranoid regime in Pyongyang sees nuclear weapons as vital to its security.

The bomb offers the North a relatively low-cost strategic equalizer against its many enemies and forces the rest of the world to take it seriously. In the past few years, Pyongyang has not been bargaining to give up a clandestine nuclear program. It has been stalling for time to ensure that the program will succeed. The North had no choice but to block inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency monitoring the unloading of the Yongbyon reactor. Proper inspection would have provided clear evidence of cheating. Now that the incriminating evidence has been hidden, the North is already rehearsing excuses to explain its obstructionist behavior.

Pyongyang will claim that agency inspectors made unwarranted demands and that it had repeatedly warned that it had no choice but to unload the reactor when it did. Further delays would have intensified growing safety risks, it will say.

Such self-serving arguments are not credible. However, the North still has one card to play. It can withdraw from the treaty to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. Freed from the restraints of the treaty, the North's nuclear program would no longer be in violation of international law. The country's status would then be no different from other nuclear-armed states outside the treaty, such as Israel, India and Pakistan.

Some American and South Korean officials now argue that the time has come to recognize that the North cannot be prevented from acquiring some nuclear weapons. Washington must accept this fact just as it had to accept, albeit with great reluctance, the reality of a nuclear-armed Pakistan. U.S. nonproliferation policy toward Pakistan has switched from prevention to containment. It focuses on capping Pakistani nuclear capability at present levels. Whether North Korea is in or out of the

nonproliferation treaty, capping its undeclared nuclear capability may soon appear to be a least-worst policy option for the United States.

Preventing the North's small stockpile of weapons-grade plutonium from growing remains a vital interest. Two new and much larger graphite-cooled reactors, under construction at Yongbyon and Taechon, will produce enough fissile material for a substantial plutonium export industry to states such as Libya, Iraq and Iran. The first of the new reactors will become operational in 1995 or 1996. Earlier this year, inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency reported that the North had created a second plutonium production line at the huge Yongbyon spent-fuel reprocessing plant.

Once North Korea has acquired a modest nuclear capability, it will have the deterrent it clearly believes is vital to its security. Then it

may be willing to stop producing more fissile material in exchange for some of the sorts of concessions that have been offered by Seoul and Washington in the past few years.

The United States would find any such deal acutely distasteful because it would reward rogue behavior. But Washington appears to have few other options. South Korean security planners are less concerned about global nonproliferation than their American counterparts are. Seoul is much more concerned about a possible outbreak of war or collapse of the regime in Pyongyang that might follow the imposition of international sanctions against the North.

A North Korea that felt more secure could reduce its conventional military budget, which currently eats up more than 20 percent of the nation's GNP. Economic assistance that was part of a future capping deal could also help revive the ailing economy of the North. Reducing the development gap between the Communist North and the capital-

ist South is a necessary condition for relatively smooth and peaceful reunification. The alternative to a capping strategy is to apply whatever sanctions the reluctant Chinese, Japanese and South Koreans will agree to, then sit, wait and hope. Sanctions will not act quickly enough to prevent the North getting the bomb. But they would intensify a worsening economic crisis.

Even without sanctions, the North's GNP will drop by half in less than a decade as the will drop by half in less than a decade as the current rate. No regime can cope with such economic disintegration indefinitely. Sooner or later the world's last Stalinist government will join the others on the scrap heap of history. However, on the way out, it may try to drag its neighbors, particularly South Korea and Japan, down with it.

The writer, professor of international relations at the Australian National University in Canberra, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## Stand Tough Together or Hunker Down Alone

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Stalinist North Korea watched the way Serbia dithered the "Great Powers" of the West — a promise here, a false concession there — and proceeded to use the same technique on the "Great Powers" of the East. Duplicity worked again; years of hand-wringing diplomacy gave North Korea time

nuclear lawbreaker by means of economic sanctions.

That means blockade. Japan must stop the flow of hard-currency remittances to the dictatorship from its Korean residents. China and South Korea must close their borders to all trade with North Korea, including vital oil. And U.S. armed forces must interdict sea supply of Pyongyang.

North Korea has said it would consider any of that an act of war. That's accurate; a blockade, even emphasized as "sanctions," is an act of war.

What would Pyongyang do? One alternative is the one we hope for: to recognize that the world's threat of war is credible and to "join the family of nations."

Because no more reactor roulette would be tolerated, the North would back down before its plutonium could be developed into bombs and placed on missiles being built to threaten Seoul, Tokyo and Shanghai.

The North's other alternative is the one we dread: to launch Korea War II and invade the South. That would engage the United States, with 37,000 troops on hand to back up longstanding treaty commitments; America would then be in a real war with

an enemy that fought it to a standstill two generations ago.

How can Washington give Kim Il Sung incentives to end nuclear blackmail and admit inspectors?

First, get absolute, public assurances from Japan that that it will be permitted, and that it will wage economic war. Russia should also announce its intention to isolate the nuclear outlaw.

Second, tell South Korea that its days of appeasement and complacency are over — no more only 4 percent of GNP for defense — and full-scale mobilization is in order; its forces would bear the brunt of the first attack, as U.S. bombers destroy the North's nuclear potential.

Third, reach an understanding with China that neutrality is not enough: if the North beseges Seoul, allies expect Chinese "volunteers" to stream across the Yalu to threaten North Korea's capital.

Nice work if you can do it, especially that long reach about China threatening its traditional Communist ally. But the United States is not helpless in leading the Eastern powers toward posing a threat to North Korea strong enough to discourage war.

President Bill Clinton could say to the allies: if you are with

us, we are with you. Together we can pose the immensely credible threat; if that doesn't work — if we are dealing with madmen — together we can make short work of the war.

On the other hand, he could say, you are not doing us a favor. If you are not with us in stopping nuclear spread here and now — we are out of the Far East. Work out your own collective security and good luck.

If China, Japan, Russia and South Korea are not worried about enforcing international law to protect those cities from nuclear missiles, why should America risk its troops?

The United States should join willing allies to intervene singly — or else extricate itself fast. If U.S. leadership of proliferation police is rejected, Americans should await better leaders abroad and at home; they can use the savings from troops drawn down to build a space shield, thereby protecting America from the next decade's nuclear bandits.

Americans share a vital interest with every civilized nation in stopping the spread of nukes. But if U.S. allies East or West either choose isolation, America should wish them well and invest in the most advanced self-protection.

The New York Times

## On Haiti: Drop Aristide To Break the Deadlock

By Brent Scowcroft and Eric D. K. Melby

WASHINGTON — The United States is in danger of making a bad situation in Haiti even worse.

It seems to be laying the groundwork for military intervention, which would lead it into a quagmire.

If the Clinton administration orders an invasion to restore President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, it will be making a grave mistake.

There are better ways to help the democratic process. Even if, given the superior U.S. forces, Father Aristide were back in office within a few days, in the long run an occupation would immerse the United States in the morass of Haitian nation-building — a futile exercise, surely. Haiti has struggled unsuccessfully with this task for nearly two centuries.

The Clinton administration inherited a Bush administration policy toward Haiti that was dead in the water. Its own approach has also been flawed. It has mistakenly embraced Father Aristide, who has shown no flexibility in return. It has tightened economic sanctions, which will increase the regime's black-market profits and the misery of the Haitian people.

This, in turn, will increase the number of refugees, threatening to make the proposed offshore processing of them an insurmountable task. When it becomes clear that the new policies will not work, the administration, if we understand its hints, will resort to invasion.

Even if Father Aristide were returned to office behind the bayonets of a multinational force sponsored by the United Nations or the United States, what then?

The Haitian military and its para-

military allies would fade out of sight to undertake guerrilla activities against the occupying force.

An occupation would not be the clean operation that some interventionists imagine. There would probably be casualties and humiliations reminiscent of those in Somalia.

A U.S. intervention might even succeed in uniting the disparate Haitian political forces against it. Americans would be dragged into settling the Haitians' differences, with little chance of success. In the end, Americans would wind up as scapegoats.

Additionally, unilateral intervention would stir up long-standing anti-interventionist sentiment in the Southern Hemisphere.

In short, returning Father Aristide to Port-au-Prince would be the beginning, not the end, of Washington's problems. He would have to be sustained in power at least through the end of his term, in December 1995.

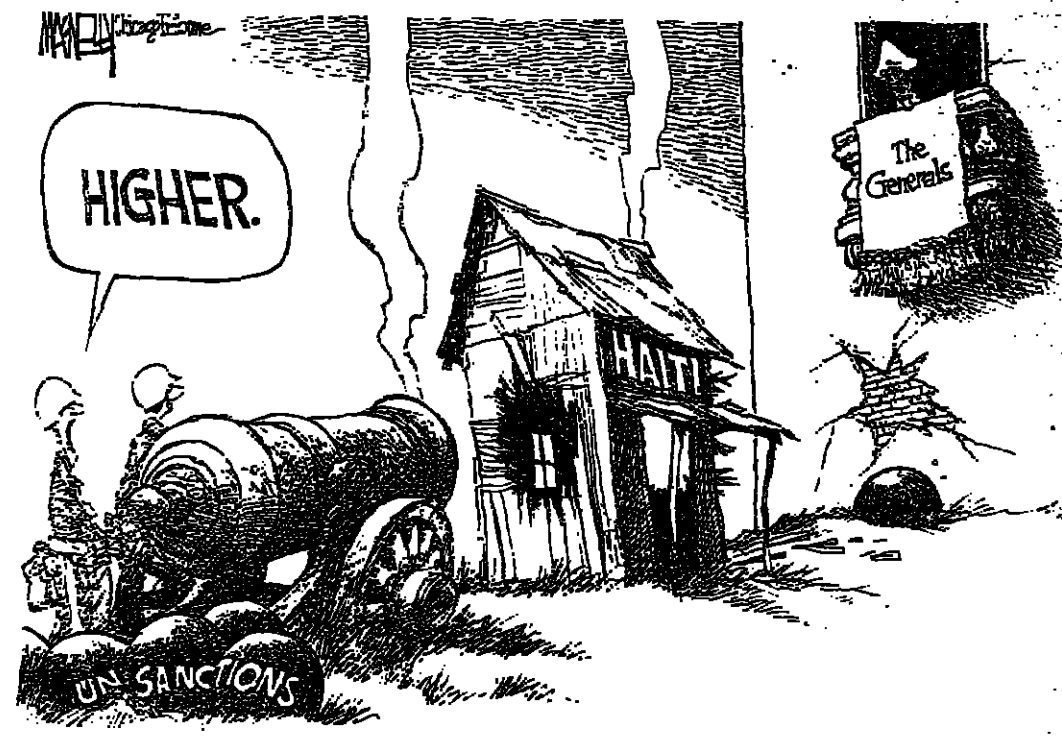
Or longer, according to his calculations. He maintains that his term was interrupted when he was deposed in December 1991, eight months after he took office and a year after he was elected.

Given his tendencies, once in power he might negate U.S. attempts to sow the seeds of democracy in Haiti.

The brief U.S. invasions of Grenada and Panama provide no justification for overthrowing Haiti. In both cases, U.S. goals were limited and involved no nation-building.

Even the House, on May 24, approved a resolution opposing military intervention.

There is a better approach. The White House ought to drop Father Aristide permanently. Hardly a democrat, he is part of the problem, not the



solution. Although he is the product of an election, his authoritarian behavior while in office does not augur well for democracy. Moreover, despite the administration's embrace of him, Father Aristide has bitten the hand that has been trying to feed him by refusing to compromise with his opponents.

Instead, together with the Organization of American States, Washington should press for negotiations with Haiti's military regime. The object would be to start building a democratic process, beginning with a new presidential election as soon as suitable procedures could be put in place.

This would require several things: the departure of today's military leaders from power; barring Father Aristide from returning (other democrats can be found to support); bringing in international observers for proper elections; dismantling all

paramilitary organizations and undertaking a multinational effort to professionalize the Haitian military and police.

To put pressure on the military leaders to negotiate a transfer of power, the tough sanctions against them should be continued: no international recognition, no traveling abroad, no access to frozen financial and property assets overseas.

Although the international sanctions against Haiti's leaders themselves should continue, the trade sanctions against Haiti should be lifted. They punish innocent people and add to their misery, including forcing them into boats to flee to the United States, only to be turned back.

In any case, all the sanctions since 1991 have been ineffective. Instead of coercing the military into accepting the return of Father Aristide, they are

providing black-market profits to the military and its allies.

The private sector in the United States should be encouraged to resume economic operations in Haiti, a major source of income for impoverished Haitians.

Ending U.S. support for Father Aristide should induce the military leaders to cooperate, because they would no longer have to fear for their lives if he returned. This would offer them a face-saving way out. It would help break the deadlock.

Those contemplating direct involvement in nation-building ought to hark back to U.S. occupation of Haiti from 1914 to 1933.

When Americans arrived then, they encountered no vestige of democracy. When they departed, none was left behind.

An invasion today would very likely lead to the same result.

Mr. Scowcroft, national security adviser to Presidents Ford and Bush, is president of the Forum for International Policy. Mr. Melby, a National Security Council staff member in the Bush administration, is a senior associate at the Forum. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## Only a Credible Threat Will Dislodge Haiti's Thugs

By Bob Herbert

NEW YORK — A few years ago when I was on an assignment in Haiti, a man took me to the back of his pickup truck and pointed to two young children. They were sitting in the bed of the truck and both were shivering, although the evening was warm. It was obvious they were ill.

The man said the children were his and he begged me to smuggle them into the United States, where they would be safe and "grow strong." After listening to me explain how that was impossible, the man quietly said thank you, and with an expression of absolute despair, climbed into the cab of the truck and drove away.

There was nothing unusual about the condition of the children in the truck, or the plight of their father. After centuries of exploitation, hunger, disease, poverty and ignorance are staples of life in Haiti.

In the two and a half years since President Jean-Bertrand Aristide was ousted in a coup, the misery has only intensified. The combination of ferocious political repression unleashed by the coup leaders and the international sanctions that were supposed to drive them from power have made a terrible situation worse.

If the United States is going to intervene militarily in Haiti, it should do so soon. Prolonging the sanctions when they are causing such hardship

for ordinary Haitians while having so little impact on the renegade government, is cruel and indefensible.

President Bill Clinton has spelled out why he feels the United States has a special interest in Haiti, and why the use of force to restore Father Aristide is being considered. Haiti is "in our backyard," Mr. Clinton said, and it is the only country in the Western Hemisphere in which the military has seized power from an elected leader.

Mr. Clinton noted that if democracy was not restored to Haiti, there would at some point be an enormous surge of new refugees seeking to settle in the United States. The president also mentioned the thousands of Americans living in Haiti and the 1 million Haitian-Americans in the United States; and the fact that Haiti has become a staging area for international drug shipments.

Mr. Clinton did not mention the important role the U.S. government has played in the exploitation of the Haitian people. This has occurred through U.S. government support, direct and covert, for a series of repressive regimes, and through the long-term exploitation of cheap Haitian labor by American businesses. The United States has an interest in acknowledging these

abuses, and in making the effort to act as a friend rather than an oppressor of the Haitian people.

The military in Haiti believes it has won its battle of the wills.

"Sometimes," said an American diplomat, "the military leaders believe we were never serious about restoring Aristide, and other times they think we may have been serious but lacked the will. Either way they have felt triumphant."

Almost no one, in or out of the Clinton administration, believes that the sanctions alone will drive the military leaders from power. Actually it is wrong to call them military leaders — they are thugs, a band of murderers, rapists, terrorists and drug dealers who have all but demolished the fragile democratic infrastructure that was in place at the time of Father Aristide's election in December 1990.

A report on Haiti published last March by the U.S. Army War College said, "We have seriously misread the Haitian military and its allies, ascribing to them a degree of reasonableness and flexibility that does not exist."

President Clinton cannot bluff the leaders of the coup in Haiti. And he should not continue the added misery of the sanctions indefinitely. If the United States is going to lead an

invasion, then the time to move is near. Nothing less than a genuine threat of force will dislodge the coup.

The New York Times

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Scandal in Italy

ROME — The great trial of the Banca Romana is daily increasing in interest, and monopolizes the attention of the Italian public. The high social standing of the defendants, the enormous sums which they are accused of having abstracted, and the fact that many well-known and influential members of the political world are implicated in this disgraceful affair, all tend to excite the morbid curiosity of the public, who have appropriately christened the bank scandal the *Panama*, or *Bulle Panama*.

### 1919: Jews in Poland

PARIS — The Germans have a vast scheme to advertise that the Poles have entered upon a policy of imperialism and of denying to the Jewish race its legitimate rights. Although M. Paderewski has explained his position many times his declarations appear to have had a small effect outside of Poland. There is no hostility in Poland to any class of Jews who do not insist upon making a "Nation Within a Nation," who are not insistent upon their own schools, their own language in official communications, and who do not refuse to be Poles primarily and Jews secondarily.

### 1944: Pope Speaks Out

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Pope Pius XII declared today [June 2] that the idea that the war must end either in complete victory or complete destruction is a stimulant toward prolonging the conflict, and expressing hope for an early peace, praised "the heralds of wisdom and moderation." Addressing the College of Cardinals, the Pontiff said, as Allied armies approached Rome, that whoever dared to raise a hand against Rome "would be guilty of homicide." In a discussion of Christianity's current influence in world affairs he decried "cleavages from the Church" and the "vast division and dispersal of religious confessions."

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## OPINION

## Twin Blows, the First Less Remembered

By Paul S. Green

WASHINGTON — The final Allied drive to Rome, and even its timing, had a lot to do with Normandy. By keeping large German forces busy in Italy, Allied troops — at great cost to themselves — permitted the gigantic Normandy buildup to proceed. At the same time, the Allied high command in Italy was determined to

## 1944 ITALY 1994

grab world attention in the hours before the landings in France would wipe the Italian campaign off the front pages.

At that stage of the war, hopes were high that twin blows would hasten Germany's collapse. Of course, that did not happen. It took almost another year to reach V-E Day.

So today, Italy has become the forgotten front. Tens of thousands of veterans, families, and friends are expected to pack the Normandy beaches to celebrate that anniversary. But hardly anyone will notice a smaller gathering in Rome on Saturday at which survivors of the Italian campaign commemorate the liberation of the city on June 4, 1944.

From the fall of 1943 through half of 1944, thousands of Allied troops spent bloody months battling Italy's "mud, mud, mud" and mountains as well as Germans. A lot of them are still there, in a handful of cemeteries.

As early as September 1943, Allied strategy included an attempt to reach Rome. The Italian military chiefs had decided to depose Mussolini and desert their Nazi part-

ners, and they desperately wanted help against expected German vengeance when the double-cross became public. During secret negotiations that summer, the Allies agreed to drop the U.S. 82d Airborne Division on Rome hours before Allied forces began the invasion of Italy at Salerno 320 kilometers (200 miles) south of the capital.

Determined to learn whether the Italians could protect their troops, Major General Matthew Ridgway, the paratroop commander, had his deputy, Brigadier General Maxwell Taylor, slip secretly into Rome. At midnight, a few hours before General Ridgway's scheduled takeoff from Sicily, General Taylor woke up the new head of government, Marshal Pietro Badoglio. The sleepy marshal confirmed the worst: The Germans had seized control of Rome and the American paratroopers faced slaughter by some of Hitler's toughest battalions.

As the clock ticked toward H-Hour, General Taylor's alarming message was relayed to General Dwight Eisenhower. He ordered the mission aborted, but General Ridgway could not be reached at his Sicily headquarters. He began launching his paratroop-laden planes. Finally, the cancellation message found him in time to call his troops back. "It was a goddam close call," one participant recalled.

General Eisenhower later commented about General Taylor's mission into Rome: "The risks he ran were greater than I asked any other agent or emissary to undertake during the war.... Every min-

ute [he] was in imminent danger of discovery and death."

After a desperate battle on the Salerno beaches, the invasion forces managed to move ahead and capture Naples in October. But German defenses stiffened during a deadly fall and winter. In January, the Allies carried out a successful end run with an amphibious landing at Anzio, but overcautious leadership kept them pinned down for the next four months. Finally, in May, they broke out of the Anzio beachhead and began the race for Rome. Allied strategy called for British troops to

**An astute practitioner of public relations, the general ordered the main body of U.S. forces to change course and speed to Rome.**

advance into and through the capital while American troops pursued and cut off the retreating Germans. But the 5th Army commander, Lieutenant General Mark Clark, wanted Rome for the Americans — and above all for himself. An astute practitioner of public relations, he ordered the main body of U.S. forces to change course and speed to Rome.

Major General Geoffrey Keyes candidly told The Associated Press why General Clark was in such a

big hurry. "France is going to be invaded, and we've got to get this in the papers before then." When a unit commander insisted his men would need the rest of the day to overcome German artillery, General Keyes told him, "That will not do. General Clark must be across the city limits by 4 o'clock."

"Why?" he was asked. "Because he has to have a photograph taken." General Clark reached the photographic heights of Capitoline Hill in time to pose for pictures.

On June 6, when a subordinate woke him up to give him the first bulletins of the Normandy landings, General Clark was heard to grumble. "Those SOB's — can't they even let us have the headlines for one day?"

General Clark's actions still cause controversy, bringing bitter criticism that he had sacrificed the opportunity to destroy German forces for the prestige and publicity of being first into Rome.

I was one of six Army reporters for the GI newspaper The Stars and Stripes who came into the city on the heels of the entering troops. We rushed over to Rome's leading daily, Il Messaggero, and asked the staff to help us put out a paper. They were delighted but confessed they didn't know any English. We admitted we didn't know any Italian either.

While the fighting soldiers chased the Germans out of Rome, we writing soldiers went to work, filling the paper with our stories and accounts by civilian correspondents. As copies rolled off the presses, we grabbed them and stood out on the broad, sunny boulevards of the Eternal City, handing them out to surprised GIs.

Before the last German was gone from Rome, we had published the first issue of the Rome edition of Stars and Stripes, under the headline, in big type, "WE'RE IN ROME!" The next day, June 6, world headlines exploded with Normandy landings, and our Stars and Stripes, in type twice as big as the day before, screamed, "INVASION!"

In those heady days it seemed reasonable to link the double Rome-Normandy punch to a quick end of the war. A soldier in a weapons carrier put it this way: "It won't be long now till Jerry gives in. I hope Rome and the Second Front will be too much for him."

An Italian government official enthused: "In three or four months — *finali!* Now is a circle around Germany — in Russia, Italy and France."

But in fact the capture of the first enemy capital divided into a one-day story. The stable press corps following the Italian campaign began to melt away, heading for Normandy. In coming months, with Lieutenant General George Patton's tanks blasting into Germany and a new invasion on the southern shores of France, the grinding war of attrition in northern Italy disappeared from public view. And so it has remained.

But American veterans of the Italian campaign are hoping for a pleasant change. With President Bill Clinton's decision to visit Rome and Anzio — his only appearances outside Normandy — the Forgotten Front will be remembered, at least for a day or two.

The writer, a former U.S. Senate staff member, represents The Stars and Stripes on the Rome 1994 Committee, composed of units from the Italian campaign that will commemorate the 50th anniversary in Rome on Saturday. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## A Record Nearly Lost In the Rush

By John G. Morris

PARIS — Something woke me early, the morning of Tuesday, June 6, 1944. I drew the blackout curtain and saw that it was just another dull, gray London day, colder than spring had any right to be. At least it wasn't raining.

I was alone, in the flat on Upper Wimpole Street that I shared with Frank Scherschel. It was portentous to be alone, for I knew what Frank's absence meant. Without saying goodbye, he had gone to his battle station — an airfield from which he would fly

## 1944 NORMANDY 1994

reconnaissance over the English Channel, to photograph the largest armada ever assembled. I turned on the radio, made tea and read the papers — which told me nothing. Suddenly, at 8:32 London time, the bulletin came over BBC:

Under command of General Eisenhower, Allied naval forces, supported by strong Allied air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France.

I said to myself, in what Joe Liebling of The New Yorker once called "the great cliché of the Second World War," "This is it!" I hurried to the office, even though there wouldn't be much to do for many hours, as it turned out.

I had been waiting eight months for this day. There had been a false alarm Sunday, when a 22-year-old telegrapher in the AP London bureau, practicing to get up his speed, had put out an erroneous bulletin: URGENT PRESS ASSOCIATED NYK FLASH EISENHOWER'S HQ ANNOUNCED ALLIED LANDINGS IN FRANCE. It had been corrected within a minute, but momentarily it upset both Allied and German headquarters.

Now it was for real. Tuesday was a good D-Day for Life magazine. Our job was to furnish live-action pictures for the next issue, dated June 19, which would close on Saturday in New York and appear the following week. Wirephotos, of poor quality and limited selection, would not do; besides, they would be available to newspapers through the pool. Our only hope to meet the deadline was to send original prints and



Robert Capa took this photo on Omaha Beach as the first wave of American troops was landing.

negatives, as many as possible, in a pouch which would leave Grosvenor Square by motorcycle courier at precisely 9 A.M. London time on Thursday. The courier would take it to a plane waiting at Heathrow, which would transfer it to a larger plane at Prestwick, Scotland. After one or two fuel stops it would arrive in Washington, and be hand-carried to New York on Saturday.

I had rehearsed my part in every detail. Censorship, at the Ministry of Information's ground-floor office in the University of London's

was of the essence, and big money often awaited the first photographer with an exclusive. It was not uncommon for a messenger to run out of the darkroom with a wet print, hoping that it would dry before it hit the editor's desk.

On D-Day there were 12 photographers accredited for the wire services. Life had six: Robert Capa, Bob Landry, Ralph Morse, George Rodger, David Scherman and Frank Scherschel. Who would get the first picture? Bad weather prevented general views from ei-

a call from a Channel port: "Capa's film is on the way. You should get it within an hour or two." I called E. K. Butler of AP, the pool editor, who snapped back: "All I want is pictures, not promises!" Around 9:00, a courier came with Capa's little package: four dozen rolls of 35mm film, plus half a dozen rolls of 120. A scrawled note said that all the action was in the 35mm, that things had been very rough, and that he was returning to the beach.

Brady gave the film to Dennis to develop. Hans Wild soon called me to say that the 35mm, though grainy, looked "fabulous!" I replied "I need contacts — rush, rush RUSH!"

A few minutes later Dennis came bounding up the stairs and into my office, sobbing. "They're ruined — ruined — Capa's films are all ruined!" Incidentally, I rushed back to the darkroom with him, as he explained that he had hung the films, as usual, in the metal locker that served as a drying cabinet, heated by a coil on the floor. Because of the order to rush, he had closed the door, without ventilation the emulsion had melted.

I held up the four rolls, one at a time. Three were hopeless; nothing to see. But on the fourth roll there were 11 frames with distinct images. They were probably representative of the entire 35mm take, who can know, but their grainy imperfection — perhaps abetted by the lab accident — contributed to making them some of the most dramatic photos in the history of warfare.

The writer, London picture editor for Life magazine in World War II, was responsible for Life's picture coverage of the invasion of Normandy. This is adapted from the text of an autobiography he is preparing.

**'I am a gambler. I decided to go in with Company E in the first wave.'**

Robert Capa

## It's Good the Germans Are Disturbed

By Flora Lewis

FRANKFURT — Germans are wondering about themselves again, acutely sensitive to what others think. They are holding international conferences on right-wing radicalism and whether it suggests a crisis of their democratic culture. That is why some wanted so badly to be represented in the D-Day spectacular. It would have been taken as one more confirmation of their membership in the democratic community, almost as if their fathers had been on the other side in Normandy 50 years ago.

I thought that inappropriate, but the transformation is real. And while for Germans World War II seems to have been pushed much further into the past than in other countries, with the help of their writers and filmmakers and some leaders of conscience, they have done a much better job of acknowledging and coming to terms with it than have the Japanese.

In Tokyo, the government canceled a planned visit by the Emperor to the Pearl Harbor memorial in Hawaii because it was too politically delicate and might ruffle national pride. In the German town of Solingen last week, people demonstrated to remember the date when a Turkish family's house was torched last year, and to call for tougher measures against neo-Nazis. Johannes Rau, prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia state, told them that Germany had a greater obligation to fight racism than do other countries because of its Nazi past. There are extreme rightists in practically all the democracies. Five members of the successor party to the neo-fascists are in the new Italian government. France's ultra-right nationalists regularly get 10 percent to 12 percent of the vote in national elections. Far-right rabble rousers with foul messages keep surfacing in the United States.

In comparative numbers, the Germans are marginal. But the German thugs who shout "foreigners out" are most prone to violence, and it is right to worry about them and what they mean.

I went to one of the conferences, sponsored by the Hesian state center for political education and Johann Wolfgang Goethe University. A professor told me he just couldn't understand the idea of rising nationalism in Germany "because we don't have an identity."

That is one of the peculiarities about reunification. It had long been supposed that the sense of unfulfilled identity gnawing at West Germans was the result of partition. But fully restored sovereignty and national

unity does not seem to have healed it. German-ness remains a much debated question, something intellectuals feel a need to define.

When the country was divided, many Western cultural figures felt that East Germany was somehow more authentic, more true to its Germanic roots than their Federal Republic. They did not attribute that to communism, but to less commercialism in a society that didn't have the opportunity to wallow in greed.

A thoughtful West Berlin newspaperwoman gave me what was probably the closest to the real explanation. The Russian overlords had no cultural impact at all on the East Germans, who considered themselves inherently superior. The Americans exerted a tremendous cultural influence on the West Germans, who absorbed trans-Atlantic tastes and habits to the point of feeling they had to question themselves. The nationality law, based totally on ancestry, helps muddy the issue. A person who can trace back German "blood" lines can become a citizen the moment he or she enters the country, even if his or her forebears have been living in Russia or Romania for hundreds of years. A person born in Germany to Turkish or African immigrants, schooled there, perhaps speaking no language but German, has a very hard time getting citizenship.

The blood right has been extended mainly to people from the East. It is not clear whether all Americans or Argentines or such of German stock can claim it. So far as is known, it has never been tested by a Togolese, a Cameroonian, a Namibian, someone from former German colonies in Africa with many people of mixed parentage who do speak German.

No doubt in the United States, an enterprising lawyer would put together a class action suit and force the Supreme Court to rule on how many "pure" genes are needed to qualify. That could be done in Germany, and it would almost surely provoke a more reasonable citizenship law, which has been discussed for years but never passed. Germany, with some 7 million foreigners, does have an unusually high proportion. But the number would probably be reduced by over half if citizenship were normally available. That would not stop far-right extremists attacking people who look different, but it would help Germans define national identity as loyal citizenship. Meanwhile, they are right to be specially concerned about racist violence. The more it disturbs them, the more reassured others will feel about the sturdiness of their democracy.

© Flora Lewis

## In Sarajevo, Living 'a Little Less Like Cavemen'

By Anna Husarika

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A woman walks her Dalmatian. She approaches a man with a dachshund on a leash. The Dalmatian wags its tail, but the dachshund is busy sniffing at some hole in the sidewalk, so the Dalmatian shows interest in a spaniel farther down the road.

There is nothing striking about this doggie scene. Or is there?

Only that it happened one evening not long ago on a street in Sarajevo known as Suipier Alley, and the dachshund was exploring a giant pockmark left by a mortar shell.

But Sarajevo has been relatively calm since February, when a truce cease-fire took effect. Only a few detonations and sporadic machine-gun fire each day, so people walking dogs are not really challenging the enemy. They are defying our notion of life in a besieged town.

Over the last two years, we became familiar with the TV images of Sarajevans dodging

snipers' bullets, carrying plastic containers of precious water in postcards and baby carriages, living by candlelight.

We have felt sorry for them and angry at the politicians for not doing enough to stop the war in Bosnia. We grew accustomed to the sight of these downtrodden human beings, barely surviving on humanitarian aid.

There were many reports about artistic life under siege, theater performances, beauty contests and film shows, about the uninterrupted publication of the daily newspaper, Oslobođenje. Those were heroic acts, signs of the town resisting.

These days, during this ghetto-like status quo, people try to behave as if the war is over. But Sarajevo has been locked in a surrogate life, and acts that were heroic during the shelling now seem like pathetic make-believe.

So instead of rejoicing at the slight improvements in their horrible living standard, Sarajevans have grown bitter and disenchanted. "Do not mistake electricity and water for freedom," they say.

Outsiders expressing enthusiasm because the lights finally work sound paternalistic, as if they were saying, "Aren't you happy to be living a little less like cavemen?"

But cavemen do not breed dogs with pedigrees. A mongrel would look more natural here, especially if it were scavenging in one of the heaps of garbage still piled up.

This is why the sight of Dalmatians, dachshunds, spaniels and poodles, being walked by their masters is striking. They do not fit in the picture. They belong to a Sarajevo that is no more.

The writer is a staff writer at The New Yorker. She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## They Did It Together

Regarding "Battle Scars Remain but Little Has Changed in Normandy" (Features, April 22):

Having been educated in the United States during World War II, and having served in the British Army at the time of D-Day, I hope I am in no way a chauvinist. I am also a fan of Stephen Ambrose, and I have to take issue with one aspect of his article.

Out of some 19 paragraphs, I could count only three which referred to the British and Canadian contribution. This is regrettable, as in fact the U.S. minority was (marginally) in the minority. On D-Day, the totals were as follows:

By Sea By Air Tons  
Brit/Can 75,215 7,900 83,115  
U.S. 57,500 15,500 73,000  
Totals 132,715 23,400 156,115

Out of eight assault brigades that landed on June 6, five were British and Canadian; of the total

of planes deployed that day, 6,080 were American and 5,510 from RAF or other Allied contingents; but of the naval force, only 16.5 percent were American, and 79 percent British and Canadian. The 3,000 landing craft were fairly evenly divided.

Of the men in command, under Eisenhower as supreme allied commander (and an admirable choice he was, too!), his deputy was British, Trudger, so were the three service chiefs — with Montgomery, as ground commander, the overall chief in charge of the Overlord landings.

Of course, after the arrival of Patton's U.S. 3d Army, the U.S. preponderance in Normandy grew, very swiftly. But it is disquieting to learn that, because all Allied vehicles in the invasion carried the familiar white star, French school children evidently now believe that D-Day was almost entirely an American affair!

Overlord was conspicuous for the fantastic unity and cooperation between British and Americans — really the culmination of the "special relationship." But after the war there were too many disputes between the commanders and historians as to "who did what," and in the run-up to this 50th anniversary already discord seems well entrenched. Therefore it may be helpful to try to set this part of the history straight.

ALISTAIR HORNE  
Henley-on-Thames, England.

## Trade, Environment

While the Uruguay Round trade agreement may not have satisfied the desires of various environmental organizations, it is perhaps extreme for Jessica Matthews ("Adrift in the Great Gray Greenless GATT," Opinion, April 12) to generally condemn the results of the round because of its possible environmental shortcomings.

She rightfully talks of the need for a healthy environment to promote economic growth and human welfare.

It is equally true that only with the stimulation of economic growth in developed and developing countries and in countries in transition will the move toward better environmental protection be viable.

The World Industry Council for the Environment (WICE), a coalition of the world's leading standards with concern for high standards of environmental management, believes that the new World Trade Organization is the appropriate institution to deal with environment-related trade issues and to prevent the misuse of environmental arguments for protectionist purposes.

JAN-OLAF WILLUMS,  
Paris.

The writer is executive director of WICE.

## THE LONGEST DAY

24 HOUR  
REPORTING  
OF THE 50th  
ANNIVERSARY  
OF D-DAY  
ONLY ON

CNN  
INTERNATIONAL

3 June — 9:30am Live coverage: Nettuno Cemetery, Italy. 9:00pm International Hour — Normandy. 4 June — 6:00pm Live coverage of Beating The Retreat ceremony — Portsmouth, England. 5 June — 11:30am Live coverage of Drumhead Service — Portsmouth, England. 11:00pm Late Edition from Normandy. 6 June — 3:40am CNN presents: The Great Crusade. 7:00am Live coverage of memorial service aboard the USS George Washington. 8:30am Live coverage of Ranger Assault ceremony — Pointe du Hoc. 10:00am Live coverage of US French Cemetery at Utah Beach. 2:30pm Live coverage of International Ceremony at Omaha Beach. 5:00pm Live coverage of President Clinton's speech at US Memorial Ceremony — Colleville Cemetery. 7:00-8:30pm Larry King Live from Normandy. 9:00pm International Hour from Normandy.

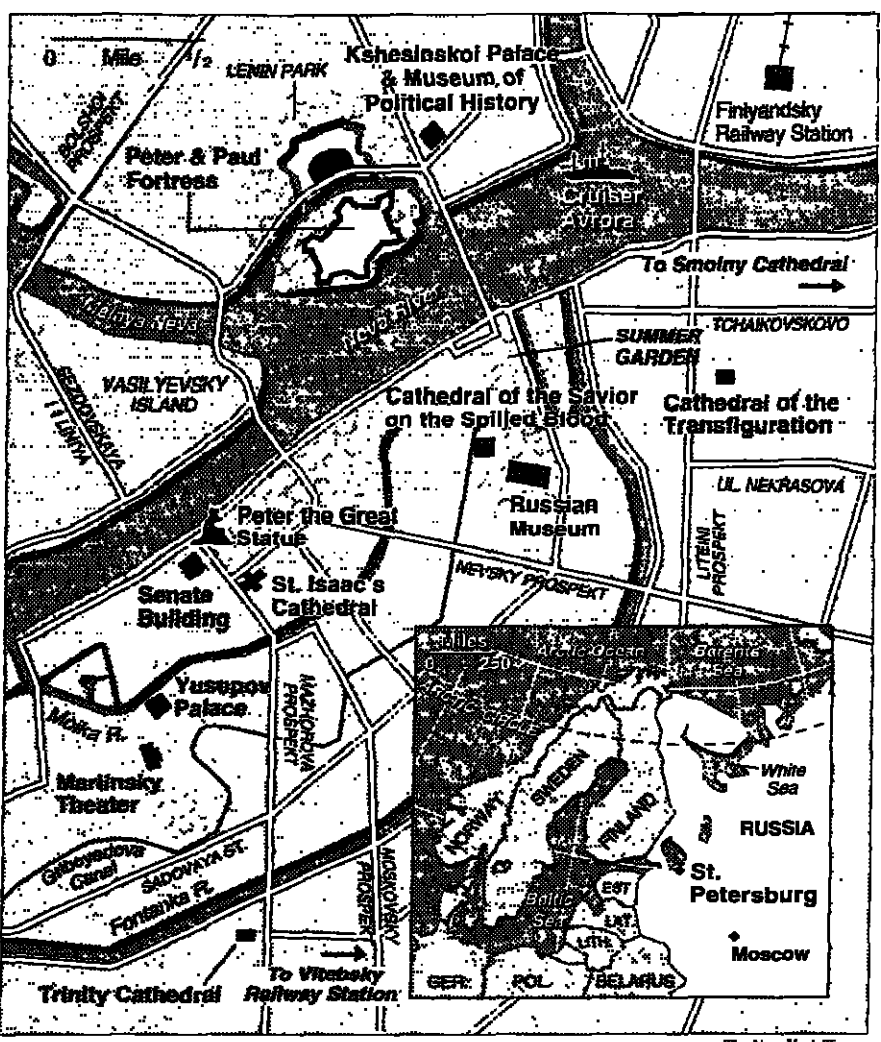
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# LEISURE

## White Nights Festival Brings Music and Ballet to St. Petersburg



By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

**S**T. PETERSBURG — About St. Petersburg, an echoing, haunted city, there is no end of dreaming. Created at enormous human cost out of the marshes by the singular will of Peter the Great, who wanted to force his country's face toward the West in the early 18th century, St. Petersburg embodies the torn, neurotic spirit of Russia. With its elegant vistas and pale ice-cream colors, it is a dream-like version of Europe — barely an Asiatic onion dome was allowed on these churches — executed in the Russian totalitarian style.

In June, this month of White Nights, the poet Joseph Brodsky writes, the buildings, deprived of shadow and roofs rimmed in gold, look like fragile china. The sky becomes tawny pink, and it's difficult to fall asleep, he says, "because it's too light, and because any dream will be inferior to this reality."

In the new Russia, however, this transcendent reality is marred by increasing crime. So use the hotel safe, and if you are suddenly surrounded by a gang of ragged children, break through and run away from these pickpockets.

There is an "official" period for White Nights from June 18 to 30. The classical portion of the festival includes concerts, ballet, opera and theater. The superb Mariinsky Theater, for example, puts on its new, five-hour production of Glinka's opera "Russian and Ludmilla" on June 26, and honors Rimsky-Korsakov on June 25 with the symphonic suite "Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh." It opens with Tchaikovsky's opera "The Queen of Spades."

Apart from the official festival dates, boys' choirs from Germany, Switzerland,

France and Russia will give six performances June 6 to 10 at the Mariinsky Theater, formerly the Kirov, the St. Petersburg Philharmonic and at one of the city's most spectacular cathedrals, Smolny.

Russian classical ballet performances with artists from the Mariinsky, Bolshoi and other Russian companies are scheduled for June 25 to Sept. 15 in several theaters. Over 20 international soloists will gather at the Aleksandrinsky Theater from Aug. 16 to 24 in a ballet competition.

The Mariinsky Theater, tel. 114-1211 (the city code is 812) is at 1 Teatralnaya Square. Festival tickets can be obtained through the Astoria Hotel, St. Isaac's Square.

The principal festival event is the Russian Museum's exhibition of socialist-realist art of the Stalin era called "Agitation for Happiness." More than 500 paintings, sculptures, murals, porcelain, lace and handicrafts, some of them shown for the first time in 60 years, illustrate the abiding myths of totalitarian leadership cults and party propaganda.

This is a city of czars, revolutionaries and writers, all of whom have been mythologized and remembered in a series of museums.

First, take a canal tour of what is also a city of water. You can arrange it through your hotel or go to the bridge over Nevsky Prospekt crosses the Moika River, where there is a landing. Allow at least an hour or two if you want to go out on the Neva River and see the cruiser Aurora, for instance, whose guns signaled the start of the Bolshevik Revolution. Negotiate, but expect to pay \$25 or so. It's worth it.

The Hermitage, the former Winter Palace, which is now one of the world's largest art museums, must be seen, and it can be, if you get your tickets through your hotel. You will pay a bit more than the official 14,000 ruble price (\$7.60) charged to foreigners, but, with ticket in hand, you can walk right past the

long ticket-buyers' line. (34 Dvortsova Embankment; enter from Neva side. Open 10:30 A.M. to 6 P.M., closed on Monday; 219-8777.)

Although a 23 percent tax has helped raise hotel prices, competition among new hotels may start to bring them down. And a travel agent may get better rates than you can. Second, given the relative shortage of good, central hotel rooms, you might plan to attend the White Nights festival but definitely avoid the Goodwill Games, from July 23 to Aug. 7. Rates include breakfast and tax.

A classic (1912) hotel, reasonably well renovated, is the 436-room Astoria, perfectly situated at 39 Gertsens, St. Isaac's Square. But the rooms are a disappointment, with their dark Soviet furnishings and modular bathrooms. They are clean, however, and service is good. The hotel takes a lot of tour groups. But that can be an advantage, because its service bureau on the first floor (210-5046), which books tickets, tours, airport taxis and so on, is much cheaper than the Grand Hotel, especially for Mariinsky tickets (\$37 here) and small group visits to Pushkin or Pavlovsk. A standard double is \$210 a night. A larger room is \$300. Reservations 210-5032, fax 315-9668.

**T**HE massive Pribaltiskaya, one of the newer Soviet-era tourist hotels on the Gulf of Finland near the Olympia, five miles from the city center, and the Helen Hotel, are budget alternatives.

There is no shuttle service to the 1,200-room Pribaltiskaya, at 14 Korabelnaya, and hotel cars are not cheap. Although a double is officially \$160, hotel staff say lower rates are obtainable through a foreign travel agent or Yelena Morozova of the local Duim agency at 233-7809, who says a double with breakfast is \$95. Reservations: 356-4135, fax 356-0094.

The Helen Hotel's 275 rooms are rented by a Finnish company from the huge Sovetskaya Hotel. Doubles are \$135, though the manager says they expect to cut prices to about \$120 soon.

St. Petersburg has some of the more stylish restaurants in the former Soviet Union, most of them Western joint-ventures. But however pleasant the ambience, the food is invariably disappointing, so choose simpler dishes.

Fresh fish is the great prize for any Russian resident, and Afrodite, 275-8620, a Finnish joint venture at 86 Nevsky Prospekt, opposite the Nevsky Palace Hotel, is a fine place for dinner on these extended evenings, open from noon to midnight. Entrees include grilled salmon, steamed turbot and a fine smoked sturgeon with horseradish sauce. With taxes, wine is very expensive in Russia, with a '91 Sancerre costing \$41, but there is a Mondavi Sauvignon Blanc at \$33. Dinner for two with one of these wines and without dessert is about \$80.

A modish, bustling and attractive Dutch joint venture is the Senn-Bar, in the Senate building housing the Russian archives at 1 Galernaya, 314-9253. It is a lovely walk from Nevsky along the Neva embankment by the Hermitage and the Winter Palace to the Bronze Horseman statue of Peter the Great. Go through the huge arch, and you are there, along with interesting cross sections of Russia's new rich. There are 100 kinds of beer, including excellent Oranienboom of draft, crusty bread and entrees like T-bone or tenderloin steaks, mixed meat kebabs, beef stroganoff, salmon and a good baked swordfish with zucchini and tomatoes. There is also cheese cake and apple pie, but bad espresso. Open from 11 A.M. to 5 A.M. The lunch and 1 A.M.-to-closing menu is steak sandwiches, hamburgers and sauté. Lunch or dinner for two, with beer is \$30; with wine, \$75.

### THE MOVIE GUIDE

#### The Flintstones

Directed by Brian Levant.

U.S.

"The Flintstones," a \$45 million dinosaur that needed no fewer than 36 screenwriters and stars John Goodman, Rick Moranis, Elizabeth Perkins and Rosie O'Donnell, isn't just awful. It bombs itself into the Stone Age. As Fred Flintstone might have put it: yabba-dabba-boo. After faithfully duplicating the TV show's familiar opening sequence — in which Fred Flintstone (Goodman) knocks off work, bows for joy, slides down his Bronco-crane tail and foot-shuffles away in his prehistoric car — the movie suffers immediate comic extinction. Leadily directed and almost soberly scripted, it never captures the campy brightness

of the original series. In the third-rate plot, scheming boss Cliff Vandercave (Kyle MacLachlan) and his costumed secretary (Halle Berry) promote unsuspecting Fred as a vice president, then frame him for embezzlement. Goodman's sweat-induced, growly offerings completely bypass Fred's lovable, pigheaded innocence. And with his blond-dyed hair and zombie-like demeanor, Moranis seems more like a zoned-out Warhol groupie than Fred's perky buddy. Fred's pet dinosaur Dino, with its chintzy eyes and unconvincing animatronic gyrations, looks like a low-budget Muppet. And even Elizabeth Taylor, trundled out to play Fred's insulting mother-in-law, falls disappointingly short of imperious. She is exactly helped by the mediocre bones

of the screenplay tossed her way. When, inevitably, Fred — locked out of the house by his pet saber-toothed tiger — thumps the door and yells "Wilma!" it doesn't bring "The Flintstones" to a triumphant close. It just sets the audience free. (Desson Howe, WP)

#### The Boys of St. Vincent

Directed by John N. Smith.

Canada.

Whenever 10-year-old Kevin Reeve (Johnny Morina) is sent for an evening visit to the office of Brother Peter Lavin (Henry Czerny), the other boys at St. Vincent's orphanage in Newfoundland exchange furtive, embarrassed glances. They know too well what those visits are about, and they know they have no recourse. Within the cloistered, terrifying world of St. Vincent's, it will do no good to complain. It won't help because the All Saints Brothers, who run the orphanage, exercise absolute authority over their charges. Their authority is as physically overwhelming as the size difference between Brother Lavin and shy little Kevin. It is as morally daunting as Brother Lavin's stories about hell, which he avidly tells the children. "You will be forced out on the street and you will have nowhere to go but the gutter," the orphans are angrily told, once rumors of physical and sexual abuse leak out and the events at St. Vincent's threaten to get out of hand. "The Boys of St. Vincent" is a cool, thoughtful two-part Canadian drama about obviously incendiary subject matter, which will give it well-deserved attention. This film previously ran into extreme censorship problems with Canadian television. Its broadcasting was delayed by injunctions relating to the trials

of former Christian Brothers whose activities at the Mount Cashel orphanage in Newfoundland inspired some of this fictionalized story. The fact that the film's television routine presents material much more lascivious than John N. Smith's serious, responsible dramatization makes the furor that much harder to understand. The two halves of "The Boys of St. Vincent," each of which runs about an hour and a half, are separated by 15 years. The first portion is devoted to discreet accounts of the outrages that have occurred at the orphanage, and the events that bring the crimes to light. The second installment works as both courtroom drama and a longitudinal study examining the effects of sexual abuse. Even bleaker and more fascinating than the film's early exposition, these later sequences cast light on the power of such abuse to harm both victims and perpetrators. "The Boys of St. Vincent" offers a sensitive, illuminating look at a tough subject. It deserves to be seen, and its arrival is long overdue. (Janet Maslin, NYT)

#### Canção de Cuna

Directed by José Luis Garcia.

Spain.

José Luis Garcia returns to moviemaking after a seven-year hiatus. The subject is a beautiful love story set in a 19th-century Spanish convent. The wise town doctor unsuccessfully courts the Mother Superior, and then a baby girl is abandoned at the convent and raised by the nuns. "Cradle Song," as the story could be called, is a fable by Gregorio Martínez Sierra that grappled Spain early this century. Garcia had no small task in adapting it to film. He creates a slow and mesmerizing rhythm, mixing the rich language and studied looks of the principals. But the movie could lose a lot in subtleties and for those not steeped in its cultural context. The richly-photographed tale has some brilliant scenes, such as when the doctor discusses love with the Mother Superior and when she later talks of hope and devotion with a restless young nun. The first part of the film is best, before the abandoned baby grows up. Some of the exterior shots are at the Santo Domingo de Silos monastery, just before the monks there became celebrities for their best-selling album of Gregorian chants. (Al Goodman, IHT)

### HEAR THIS

In auctions, pedigree is everything. A gun believed to have been carried by John Wilkes Booth as a backup in his assassination of Lincoln (but dropped along the way) was sold for \$77,000. Next up: Brutus's second dagger, the one Mary Stuart's executioner mislaid; the ice tongs not used on Trotsky.

## Another Kind of Masterpiece in Madrid Museum

By Al Goodman

**M**ADRID — Visitors to the capital usually make an effort to see the Prado Museum but how many have been to the Ham Museum across the street?

At the Museo del Jamón, there are no paintings of pigs, just succulent ham itself, served by the slice with a glass of Spanish wine after a hard day of admiring Goya.

"The museums exhibit paintings. Here what you see is a large quantity of hams," said Francisco J. Muñoz, a co-owner of the Museo del Jamón, which opened in 1978. The pork shrine displays 600 hams hanging automatically from the ceiling. It is located at Paseo del Prado 44, only a short walk from Madrid's top three museums — the Prado, the Reina Sofia contemporary art center and the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection.

The art of making hams gets special respect in Spain, where the favorite animals undoubtedly are bulls, for fighting,

and pigs, for dining. Farm families for centuries have slaughtered pigs with festive fanfare in winter, preparing meat that would last throughout the year.

Today, most of the 20,000 restaurants and bars around Madrid serve at least one commercially cured ham. The Museo del Jamón's distinction is to offer a large variety, from the exquisite *iberico* ham that costs more than a dollar for just one paper-thin slice to an ordinary *serrano* ham at a third of the price.

The undisputed king of Spanish hams is made from the indigenous *iberico* pig, which forages for acorns in the evergreen forests of hilly, southwestern Spain. The adage that "you are what you eat" applies to these gray-skinned pigs as well, because the acorns impart a special nutty flavor to the ham.

A *jamón iberico* that "is well cured and dried in the open air has a sweetness, smoothness and suppleness that you don't find in other hams," explained Victor de la Serna, assistant managing editor of the

Spanish daily, *El Mundo*, and a specialist on wine and food.

But he cautioned that arguments can arise over who makes the best acorn-fed *iberico*, which sells for \$66 to \$127 a kilo (gram) (\$30 to \$58 a pound), depending on the brand. Two prominent production towns are Guijuelo in Salamanca Province and Jabugo in Huelva Province.

Hams from the north, like Guijuelo, are said to be slightly sweeter, because less salt is added during curing in the colder temperatures, while the hams from the warmer south, like Jabugo, are somewhat spicier.

"You have lovers of Guijuelo or Jabugo like you have lovers of Burgundy or Bordeaux. So it's an endless discussion," de la Serna said.

*Iberico* ham is expensive because of its relative scarcity and costly production. *Iberico* pigs are a slow-growing breed that used to dominate Spain but were decimated by disease several decades ago. Pigs now rarely contain more than 80 percent of

pure *iberico* blood, the rest coming from foreign breeding stock. The black-hoofed *pata negra ibericos* are highly valued, but some authorities say the hoof's color does not affect the ham's taste.

The vast majority of Spanish hams are made from pigs that contain only 50 percent *iberico* blood or none at all. They are kept mainly in corrals and nourished on animal feed.

If *iberico bellota*, or acorn ham, is tops, the second best is *iberico pata negra*, made from a pig fed fodder and acorns. The next rung is a broad category known as *serrano* ham, which is any cured ham from a highland, or *serrano*, in western Extremadura and Salamanca, northeastern Catalonia or elsewhere in Spain. The price may be just 70 cents for a few slices on bread served as a

tapas, or snack.

The pigs live from 8 to 18 months before slaughter, and the meat is cured for 12 to 36 months, depending on weight and class. The prime hams get longer treatment and all of them taste better if sliced thinly, so

the bouquet can rise off a morsel that balances ruby-colored meat and veins of glistening white fat.

Madrid's finest ham purveyors go directly to the factory to select their wares. The upmarket Jabugo Sol, on Alcalá, 2 at the Puerta del Sol, serves only "S-J" category, acorn-fed *iberico* ham. It comes exclusively from Sánchez Romero Carvajal-Jabugo S.A., a firm that some people say produces the Rolls-Royces of Spanish hams.

At the other end of the scale is the basement cafeteria at the Prado Museum, where a sandwich with four slices of common *serrano* ham from Salamanca Province costs \$1.90 and sadly lacks flavor. But then, one would also not expect to find a Velázquez at the Museo del Jamón.

Museo del Jamón, Paseo del Prado, 44. Open daily until midnight. Tel. 420-2414. Jabugo Sol, Alcalá, 2. Open Monday through Saturday until midnight. Closed Sundays and holidays. Tel. 522-1670.

Al Goodman reports from Spain for CNN.

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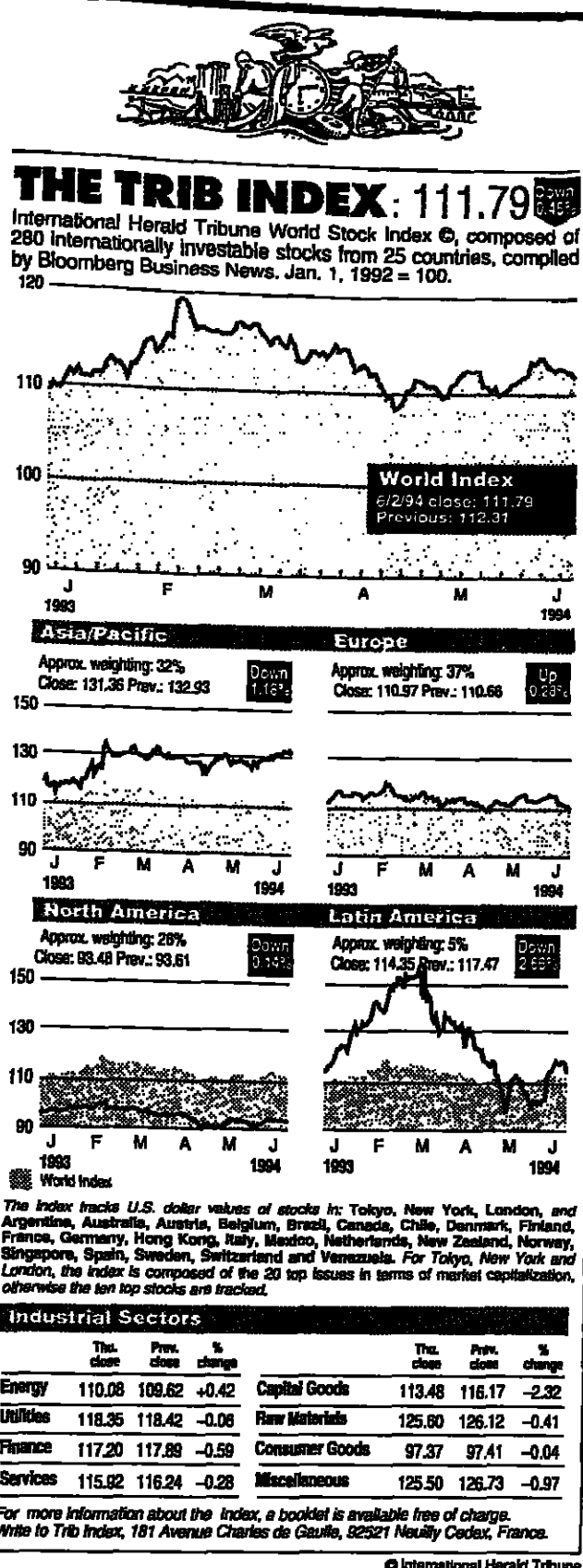












## U.S. Review Endangers TV Deal by Murdoch

By Paul Farhi  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. regulators are reviewing approval of one of the biggest television-station deals in history — Rupert Murdoch's 1983 acquisition of six big-city American television stations.

With new information about the purchase emerging in the past week, the government is trying to learn whether the purchase violated U.S. law prohibiting foreign ownership of broadcast properties.

The investigation could have multibillion-dollar consequences for Mr. Murdoch and the company he controls, News Corp. The six stations — in Washington, Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, Dallas and Houston — formed the basis for the Fox network, which has become the first U.S. broadcast network to compete broadly with CBS, NBC and ABC.

[News Corp. told Reuters that the challenges had come from commercial adversaries, including other broadcast networks, as well as from the New York chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.]

The key question was whether the stations were bought by Mr. Murdoch, a naturalized American citizen, or by News Corp., his Australian corporation.

Federal Communications Commission officials confirmed that they are close to completing their review, prompted by an NAACP complaint contending that Mr. Murdoch's ownership squeezed out members of minority groups who want to buy stations.

Ironically, the issue came to a head just as News Corp. said it would spend \$500 million for a 20 percent interest in New World Communications, a company that owns or is buying 12 television stations around the United States.

Mr. Murdoch's attorneys acknowledged last week that more than 99 percent of the equity capital had come from the Australian company.

## Chivalry or Investment? Saudi Prince Gambles on Euro Disney

By Lawrence Malkin  
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — It is unclear what is in it for him except a big gamble that may pay off. But Prince Walid bin Talal Abdullah's decision to bail out Euro Disney's stock was certainly a gamble.

The prince, who has financed the ailing theme park near Paris, equity investors do not directly gain from the move, but the prince's investment has done much to dissipate the clouds over the amusement park's future.

On the bourse in Paris, Euro Disney SCA shares rose to 32 francs (\$5.69) Thursday, up 6 percent from 30.15 francs on Wednesday. On Wall Street, Walt Disney's stock was up 37.5 cents to \$44 a share, in late trading. Walt Disney currently owns 49 percent of Euro Disney, whose stock traded as high as 107 francs in 1990, the year it was floated.

Disney revealed on Wednesday that the prince would buy up to 24 percent of the amusement complex, investing as much as 1.9 billion francs in conjunction with a rights issue that was arranged with bank creditors to shore up the park's finances.

Although cultural critics have roasted Euro Disney for trying to feed European visitors a homogenized version of their own culture, some business analysts said the venture's real mistake was simply

one of timing and pricing. It began operations when Europe was tumbling into the worst recession in a decade and charged stiff prices for family entertainment.

Yet, the analysts said, the park argue, could well turn profitable as the European economy improves. If these analysts are right, the prince could make millions, and it is on this opinion that he has placed his bet.

In the short run, the largest beneficiaries of the investment will be the banks underwriting the rights issue. The prince, a nephew of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia who helped bail out Citicorp three years ago, is essentially underwriting the underwriters of the rights issue, a banking syndicate led by Banque Nationale de Paris, Banque Indosuez, and Caisse des Dépôts & Consignations.

If public demand is so strong that the prince gets less than 13 percent of the theme park, Disney will sell him up to one billion francs' worth of stock, thus reducing its 49 percent stake to as low as 36 percent.

For Walid, they have a God-given opportunity to sell down their stock somewhat, if they're interested in doing that," Rebecca Whittington-Ingram, an analyst who covers the stock for Morgan Stanley & Co. in London, told Bloomberg Business News.

The prince made his most cele-

brated bottom-fishing investment in 1991 when he bailed out Citicorp by buying a 14.88 percent stake for about \$800 million in convertible preferred shares.

This provided capital for America's largest bank when real estate and other accumulated losses had brought it under federal tutelage and virtually under water.

The bank recovered, and the prince wanted to increase his stake, although Citicorp said he did not obtain approval from federal bank regulators. It was never made clear whether questions were raised about the investors behind the prince or the government simply objected to any foreigner's owning such a large share in a major U.S. bank.

In any case, last year the prince reduced his stake to 9.68 percent, turning a profit of \$177 million on the shares he sold and meanwhile earning up to 11 percent annually on his money through preferred dividends. A Citicorp spokesman said it maintains "correct" relations with Prince Walid and welcomes him as an investor.

The Disney deal does not seem as sure an investment as the Citicorp deal and it lacks the same cash flow. But a spokeswoman for the prince in Paris said several months ago he approached Disney — not the reverse — through the Carlyle Group.

## Investors Shun European Debt, And Yields Soar

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Spain canceled two government bond auctions Thursday, and sluggish demand at France's sale of government issues sent yields surging, underscoring the growing problems European governments are having in borrowing cash.

"People are not really buying cash bonds," said Bronwyn Curtis, an analyst at Deutsche Bank. "They're terrified of what's going on. Most of them are already under water on their bond portfolios — and that's a problem for governments trying to sell paper."

Just two days ago, Germany canceled its second bond auction in eight days as officials refused to cough up the high interest rates investors were demanding.

Poor demand for new French bonds Thursday rattled the market and sent average yields on 10-year and 31-year bonds surging. Yields at auctions of French 10-year bonds have risen every month this year, reaching 7.44 percent Thursday from 5.72 percent in January.

The Treasury sold 16.53 billion francs (\$3 billion) of 10-year bonds and 2.57 billion francs of 31-year bonds Thursday. But the scant demand from investors left banks holding the bulk of the bonds it sold, adding to piles of bonds they've bought from their clients in recent weeks.

The Spanish Treasury's refusal to sell 10-year and 15-year bonds at its regular monthly auction shows how tough it can be for European governments to borrow the money they need to fill their budget gaps. European bond yields have climbed almost without pause this year.

German government bond yields are at 17-month highs. The yield on the benchmark French 10-year bond is at the highest level since March 1, 1993.

Investors are demanding these higher yields. They are worried that an unexpected surge in economic

growth will fuel inflation and erode the return on their investments.

That's a problem for governments trying to persuade investors to buy their bonds but not wanting to pay more for bond buyers' money.

Esther Baroudy, an analyst at Crédit Lyonnais in Paris, said even though none of the French auctions had been canceled, the cost of borrowing was becoming a problem for the French Treasury.

"It's the price at which they're having to raise it which is bothering them," she said. "They budgeted on average yields of about 5.5 percent this year."

In an effort to soothe financial markets, the Bank of France shaved another 0.01 percentage point from its intervention rate on Thursday, the ninth such move in just over three months. The cut, which brought the rate to 5.30 percent, was seen by economists as an attempt to reassure French financial markets that the cost of credit was coming down.

The Bank of England has had to come up with innovative bond flavors in its last three auctions to entice investors to buy debt.

On March 22, Britain sold its first-ever floating-rate gilt, which pays higher interest as money market rates rise. The Bank of England was tapping those investors wanting to bet on higher British rates.

The central bank has also sold three-year gilts that can be swapped into longer-dated bonds.

On Thursday, investors snapped up long-dated British government bonds to lock in high yields, sending prices to the biggest gains of the year.

Investors such as insurance companies that have fixed financial obligations simply couldn't resist locking in yields above 8.5 percent, traders said.

The yield on the longest conventional gilt, the 8.75 percent bond due 2017, slumped 33 basis points to 8.43 percent after reaching 8.76 percent Wednesday.

## Pact on Japan Trade Plan Falters

By Steven Brull  
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The United States and Europe have now largely given up hope of forging a common negotiating front to win trade concessions from Japan. European and U.S. officials said Thursday.

After Washington, bilateral talks with Japan, as now dropped its demand for specific targets in terms of shares of the Japanese market, it has been unable to win European support for its position in the negotiations be-

cause Brussels remains uncertain about U.S. policy, a European Union official said.

The U.S. demand for numerical targets has been criticized by the EU, which says this amounts to managed trade and violates principles of free trade.

"We still haven't succeeded in understanding the objectives of the United States," the EU official said. He said Sir Leon Brittan, the U.S. trade representative, was "a bit stuck," adding: "You can scarcely expect him to agree with the U.S. framework approach if it's not clear what it is; but we're unlikely to get clarification until the talks are finished, but by then it's a bit late to get on board."

The United States dropped its demand for specific shares of the Japanese market last week, a concession that led to the resumption of negotiations this week.

Sir Leon has renewed instructions to EU officials to see whether broader cooperation was possible, an EC official said Thursday.

In general, Europe shares America's negotiating goals of prodding the Japanese to invigorate their economy and improve access for foreign products. The EU, in fact, is working toward announcing in the next few months that it will begin a permanent dialogue with Japan over deregulation.

The United States is eager to gain the support of countries in Europe and elsewhere.

"We're not interested in ganging up on Japan, but if others have similar problems in the same sectors as we do, there's no reason not to work together," a U.S. trade official said. "It makes you lots more powerful."

But Europe's distrust of the U.S. agenda runs deep. Even with Washington dropping its demand for binding targets, European officials suspect any agreement to open the Japanese market, even one that does not mention U.S. goods, might work against the interests of European exporters. After all, the EU official said, Japan would be aware that the pressure was coming from the United States and would have a natural incentive to favor American suppliers over European ones.

The U.S. official did not dismiss this concern but said it was a reason for Europe and other countries to cooperate with Washington so that their interests would be represented from the earliest stages of negotiations.

The split will leave Europe and the United States pursuing separate talks with Japan. The talks, however, will have the same goals: trying to expand Japanese domestic demand and to accelerate and shape Japanese efforts in a bid to undo regulations. The split also allows Tokyo to point to Washington

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## Thinking Ahead / Commentary

### Reasons for a Letup in Europessimism

By Reginald Dale  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Europessimism may be on the way out. The stage is set for a lifting of the debilitating gloom that has stalled the drive to European unity for two years and caused many Europeans to question whether it should be pushed any further.

By far the most important change in the scenery is the hesitant shift of Europe's economic weather from stormy toward fair. But a promising confluence of political circumstances could also help get the European Union back on track, providing — a big provided — that its leaders rise to the occasion.

Starting with next week's European Parliament elections, the EU is entering a period of institutional renewal. By January, the Union will have a new executive commission, a new Parliament and — assuming the voters of Finland, Austria, Norway and Sweden approve — four enthusiastic new members.

This week's French-German summit has restored some welcome dynamism to the Paris-Bonn axis, the still-essential motor of economic and political integration. The Union is about to be treated to an unprecedented joint French-German presidency, intended to weave the two countries' successive six-month stints into a seamless 12-month stretch.

Propelled by Alain Lamassouze, France's minister for European affairs, a critical debate is starting on the strengthening of the Union due in 1996, prior to its expansion to the east. Politicians and public opinion increasingly recognize the need to grasp the historic opportunity to irrevocably bind the Continent's two halves. There are indications that, in some

countries at least, the public's faith in Europe is recovering from the shock that followed Denmark's initial rejection of the Maastricht Treaty two years ago.

But the most telling harbingers of change are the signs of life in the economies of the main Continental countries, notably France and Germany, where business confidence is at

### A promising set of circumstances could help get the European Union back on track.

last recovering and growth rates should approach cruising speed next year.

European integration has always progressed in fits and starts. Not surprisingly, it has made its greatest strides in periods of economic recovery.

Optimism is even beginning to revive among usually hard-headed people that the Maastricht Treaty's call for a single currency by the end of the century may not be a pipe dream after all — at least for a hard core of countries grouped around France and Germany.

Which is where Mr. Lamassouze comes in. His proposal this week that a group of "new founders" proceed faster than the others to economic and monetary union — and to common foreign, security and immigration policies — points the way in which the Union will inevitably have to develop as it expands.

Meanwhile, the German half of the French-German presidency, due to start July

1, is setting off on the right foot. Bonn is giving priority to tackling Europe's jobs crisis through deregulation and greater labor-market flexibility — and to drawing Eastern Europe closer to the fold.

The European Parliament elections will be mainly about local issues. But the new Parliament will soon want to see the increased powers conferred on it by Maastricht — powers it is likely to use to press for closer unity.

What is more, after the French-German summit, there is a good chance the new president of the commission will be Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium, a tough-minded, pragmatic politician who will want to steer the Union in the same integrationist direction.

(The minefield of Belgian politics, straddling the Continent's North-South cultural divide and strewn with linguistic booby traps, is the best possible training ground for EU leadership. Indeed, running Belgium for a year should perhaps be made a prerequisite for high European office.)

Of course, the rosy scenario could all go wrong, as it has so often where European unity is concerned. The German elections in October, and France's presidential voting next May, could throw the whole thing off course.

The French-German presidency may turn out to be a bust. Modest economic growth may not end Europe's stubbornly high unemployment — the biggest single factor behind Europessimism.

But for almost a year, starting in Normandy next week, a succession of 50th anniversary will act as reminders of why European unity is so essential. It would be nice to be optimistic for a change.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	USD	DEM	GBP	JPY	CHF	FRF	ITL	ESP	YEN
American	1.00	1.93	0.75	143.75	0.65	6.55	2036.25	166.37	106.48
British	1.33	1.00	0.75	193.60	0.87	8.76	2736.40	223.64	143.75
French	1.56	1.33	1.00	223.64	1.00	6.55	2036.25	166.37	106.48
German	1.93	1.00	0.75	193.60	0.87	8.76	2736.40	223.64	143.75
Japanese	143.75	193.60	223.64	1.00	1.56	15.75	4905.00	400.00	1.00
Swiss	0.65	0.87	1.00	15.75	1.00	6.55	2036.25	166.37	106.48
Italian	2036.25	2736.40	4905.00	400.00	15.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Spanish	166.37	223.64	166.37	400.00	166.37	166.37	1.00	1.00	1.00
Yen	106.48	143.75	106.48	1.00	106.48	106.48	106.48	106.48	1.00

Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
London	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Frankfurt	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Paris	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Geneva	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Basel	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Zurich	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Vienna	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Brussels	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Amsterdam	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4

Key Money Rates									
	USD	DEM	GBP	JPY	CHF	FRF	ITL	ESP	YEN
Discount rate	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Prime rate	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
3-month T-bill	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
6-month T-bill	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
1-year T-bill	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
2-year T-bill	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
3-year T-bill	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
4-year T-bill	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
5-year T-bill	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
10-year T-bill	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4

## Indonesia Eases Curbs On Investors

Reuters

JAKARTA — Indonesia on Thursday scrapped major curbs on foreign equity ownership to combat stiff competition for funds from China, Vietnam and other Asian countries.

The announcement was welcomed by foreign bankers, who said it would help make Indonesia a prime investment area in economically booming Southeast Asia.

"We had clients, Fortune 100 companies, who had pushed Indonesia down the list because of the restrictions, which made it too much hassle when there were so many other opportunities in the region," a foreign banker said.

Government ministers said restrictions on sectors, regions and minimum capital requirements had been dropped, and foreign companies would no longer be required to transfer majority ownership to Indonesian partners.

"Considering the tough competition from China and Vietnam, which are following open economic policies, we have to further expand our economy," Industry Minister Tjokjono said.

Foreign investors now may operate in Indonesia for 30 years after commercial production starts, and the period can be extended. They also can sell their stakes to local investors after 15 years, and a previous requirement that foreign investors had to ensure local partners a 51 percent stake in projects after 30 years has been dropped.

Government officials also said that foreigners in joint ventures with local partners could now invest in previously restricted strategic sectors, including ports, electricity, telecommunications, shipping, water, public railways, atomic energy and mass media.

**BLANCPAIN**

**MEISTER**

**JUWELEN UHREN SILBER**

**ZÜRICH**

Meister Uhren AG, Bahnhofstrasse 33, 8001 Zürich, Tel. 01/211 19 33

SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE.



**NEW YORK**—Treasury bond prices rose and stock prices mixed Thursday as investors set positions before employment data for May are released Friday.

"You've got a big economic indicator tomorrow," said Gerald Simons, manager of institutional trading at Interstate/Johnson

# Rebound in Gives the Do

**NEW YORK** — The dollar rose

Expectations of strong U.S. employment data for May, due to be reported Friday, and concern about rising tensions between the

## U.S. Bonds

If the report shows a strong rise in job creation, the Federal Reserve board could be more willing to

## MARKETS

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
<b>AMEX Most Actives</b>					

to Utilities	94.76	+0
to Industrials	100.54	+0

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### NYSE Diary

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	Close	Prev.
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Jan	94.90	94.82	94.87
Feb	95.00	94.88	94.93
Dec	94.83	94.71	94.78
Mar	94.59	94.64	94.53
Jun	94.76	94.68	94.18
Jan	94.00	93.82	93.89
Dec	93.80	93.61	93.68
Mar	93.57	93.45	93.57
Jun	93.37	93.29	93.35
Jan	93.23	93.15	93.12

INCREASED			
Kranzco Realty	Q	.48	6-28
Tootsie Roll	Q	.11	6-29
CORRECTION			
Amerasia Mesa	w	.15	6-13
Lynlon Group	r	6-29-2a	
w-corrected record date.			
w-corrected effective dates on 1 for 6 re			

7-14 assurances that union wo  
7-12 employees or by outside co  
6-30 and trucks are designed. Th  
cars or build components.  
and engineering operations

workers would not be displaced by contractors working at the centers, who strikes do not involve workers who but they have the potential to disrupt at both companies.

salaried  
 here cars  
 assemble  
 in design

Agence France Presse June 7

EST. SLOAN N.A. (CAREER)	52,790				
1,502A	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
<b>BROTHERN POND (CAREER)</b>	1 per month	1 point each week	10,001		
1,502A	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502B	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502C	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502D	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502E	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502F	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502G	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502H	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502I	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502J	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502K	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502L	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502M	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502N	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502O	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502P	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502Q	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502R	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502S	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502T	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502U	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502V	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502W	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502X	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502Y	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502Z	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AA	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AB	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AC	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AD	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AE	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AF	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AG	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AH	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AI	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AJ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AK	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AL	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AM	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AN	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AO	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AP	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AQ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AR	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AS	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AT	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AU	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AV	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AW	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AX	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AY	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502AZ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BA	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BB	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BC	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BD	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BE	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BF	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BG	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BH	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BI	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BJ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BK	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BL	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BM	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BN	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BO	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BP	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BQ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BR	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BS	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BT	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BU	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BV	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BW	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BX	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BY	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502BZ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CA	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CB	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CC	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CD	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CE	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CF	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CG	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CH	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CI	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CJ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CK	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CL	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CM	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CN	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CO	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CP	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CQ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CR	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CS	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CT	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CU	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CV	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CW	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CX	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CY	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502CZ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DA	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DB	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DC	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DD	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DE	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DF	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DG	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DH	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DI	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DJ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DK	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DL	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DM	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DN	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DO	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DP	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DQ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DR	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DS	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DT	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DU	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DV	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DW	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DX	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DY	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502DZ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EA	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EB	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EC	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502ED	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EE	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EF	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EG	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EH	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EI	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EJ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EK	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EL	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EM	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EN	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EO	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EP	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EQ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502ER	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502ES	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502ET	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EU	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EV	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EW	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EX	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EY	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502EZ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FA	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FB	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FC	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FD	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FE	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FF	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FG	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FH	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FI	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FJ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FK	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FL	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FM	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FN	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FO	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FP	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FQ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FR	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FS	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FT	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FU	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FV	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FW	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FX	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FY	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502FZ	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502GA	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502GB	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502GC	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502GD	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502GE	4,077	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
1,502GF	4,077	2,077	2,077		

15.126	20.78	14.50 Sep 84	17.87	17.66	17.58	17.64	-0.04	15.521
15.136	70.73	14.65 Oct 84	17.72	17.23	17.50	17.52	-0.06	23.238
15.146	20.80	14.59 Nov 84	17.64	17.20	17.46	17.46	-0.00	23.238
15.159	20.80	14.97 Dec 84	17.60	17.67	17.36	17.43	-0.06	16.071
17.05	17.05	15.15 Jan 85	17.50	17.60	17.42	17.42	-0.06	70.176
17.225	17.225	15.20 Feb 85					-0.06	16.246
17.66	17.66	15.42 Mar 85	17.60	17.60	17.40	17.41	-0.01	6.969
17.66	17.66	15.55 Apr 85	17.55	17.55	17.55	17.49	-0.07	11.228
17.22	17.22	15.69 May 85	17.56	17.56	17.45	17.47	-0.08	8.148

17.73	14.05 Jun 95	17.60	17.60	17.48	-0.12	16.84
18.90	16.16 Aug 95	17.64	17.64	17.51	-0.13	4.187
19.18	16.28 Sep 95	17.69	17.69	17.55	-0.14	2.844
17.57	16.42 Oct 95	17.73	17.73	17.59	-0.14	6.378
17.15	17.05 Nov 95	17.77	17.77	17.63	-0.14	2.013
20.80	16.58 Dec 95	17.82	17.82	17.68	-0.14	1.081
17.67	17.15 Mar 96	17.87	17.87	17.73	-0.14	0.000
20.80	17.22 Jun 96	18.75	18.75	18.60	-0.15	14.045
Est. sales	172,581	West's sales	29,834			

UNLEADED GASOLINE (WABER)		CITY OF NEW YORK	
DATE	PRICE	DATE	PRICE
10/10/84	64.10	10/10/84	64.10
10/11/84	64.10	10/11/84	64.10
10/12/84	64.10	10/12/84	64.10
10/13/84	64.10	10/13/84	64.10
10/14/84	64.10	10/14/84	64.10
10/15/84	64.10	10/15/84	64.10
10/16/84	64.10	10/16/84	64.10
10/17/84	64.10	10/17/84	64.10
10/18/84	64.10	10/18/84	64.10
10/19/84	64.10	10/19/84	64.10
10/20/84	64.10	10/20/84	64.10
10/21/84	64.10	10/21/84	64.10
10/22/84	64.10	10/22/84	64.10
10/23/84	64.10	10/23/84	64.10
10/24/84	64.10	10/24/84	64.10
10/25/84	64.10	10/25/84	64.10
10/26/84	64.10	10/26/84	64.10
10/27/84	64.10	10/27/84	64.10
10/28/84	64.10	10/28/84	64.10
10/29/84	64.10	10/29/84	64.10
10/30/84	64.10	10/30/84	64.10
10/31/84	64.10	10/31/84	64.10
11/01/84	64.10	11/01/84	64.10
11/02/84	64.10	11/02/84	64.10
11/03/84	64.10	11/03/84	64.10
11/04/84	64.10	11/04/84	64.10
11/05/84	64.10	11/05/84	64.10
11/06/84	64.10	11/06/84	64.10
11/07/84	64.10	11/07/84	64.10
11/08/84	64.10	11/08/84	64.10
11/09/84	64.10	11/09/84	64.10
11/10/84	64.10	11/10/84	64.10
11/11/84	64.10	11/11/84	64.10
11/12/84	64.10	11/12/84	64.10
11/13/84	64.10	11/13/84	64.10
11/14/84	64.10	11/14/84	64.10
11/15/84	64.10	11/15/84	64.10
11/16/84	64.10	11/16/84	64.10
11/17/84	64.10	11/17/84	64.10
11/18/84	64.10	11/18/84	64.10
11/19/84	64.10	11/19/84	64.10
11/20/84	64.10	11/20/84	64.10
11/21/84	64.10	11/21/84	64.10
11/22/84	64.10	11/22/84	64.10
11/23/84	64.10	11/23/84	64.10
11/24/84	64.10	11/24/84	64.10
11/25/84	64.10	11/25/84	64.10
11/26/84	64.10	11/26/84	64.10
11/27/84	64.10	11/27/84	64.10
11/28/84	64.10	11/28/84	64.10
11/29/84	64.10	11/29/84	64.10
11/30/84	64.10	11/30/84	64.10
12/01/84	64.10	12/01/84	64.10
12/02/84	64.10	12/02/84	64.10
12/03/84	64.10	12/03/84	64.10
12/04/84	64.10	12/04/84	64.10
12/05/84	64.10	12/05/84	64.10
12/06/84	64.10	12/06/84	64.10
12/07/84	64.10	12/07/84	64.10
12/08/84	64.10	12/08/84	64.10
12/09/84	64.10	12/09/84	64.10
12/10/84	64.10	12/10/84	64.10
12/11/84	64.10	12/11/84	64.10
12/12/84	64.10	12/12/84	64.10
12/13/84	64.10	12/13/84	64.10
12/14/84	64.10	12/14/84	64.10
12/15/84	64.10	12/15/84	64.10
12/16/84	64.10	12/16/84	64.10
12/17/84	64.10	12/17/84	64.10
12/18/84	64.10	12/18/84	64.10
12/19/84			

Stock Indexes					
S&P COMP. INDEX (CME) See a page					
484.00	434.75 Jun 94	457.85	458.50	456.70	-0.10 182,964
485.20	434.75 Sep 94	460.20	460.60	459.10	-0.15 39,915
485.10	434.75 Dec 94	462.75	463.35	462.65	

570					-0.8	1,699
WVd's obs'n vs.	WJv's sales	\$3,484				
WVd's obs'n vs.	TOTL SR UN TYPD					
NYSCE COMP.	HQBXKX	(TYPE)	dwns and crsts			
767.97	240.05 Jun 94	253.35	232.35	292.45	253.05	
267.00	240.00 Sep 94	253.00	294.15	232.70	254.80	+0.10    3,149
184	784.50	237.15 Dec 94	254.50	254.50	254.96	+0.10    273
735.00	238.50 Mar 95	255.30	255.75	255.90	255.80	+0.10    66
Eat. sales at N.A. WJv's sales		3,362				-0.10    20
Wed's obs'n vs.	LALB	071-1AP				

**Commodity Indexes**

Moody's Close

100	D.J. Futures	1,967.80	1,287.00	-
100	Com. Research	146.24	1,974.30	-
100		234.4c	145.16	-
100			233.87	-



## KLM to Lease 7 Boeings

### Airline Decides on 767s to Replace A-310s

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — KLM Royal Dutch Airlines will lease seven Boeing 767 jets for seven years to replace 10 Airbus A-310s, the airline announced Thursday.

The jets will be leased through a so-called operational lease contract, marking a significant change in the way KLM rents its jets.

The Dutch carrier, which returned to profitability in the year ended March 31, said it had signed a letter of intent with International Lease Finance Corp., a unit of the California-based financial group American International Group Inc., under which International Lease would become the owner of KLM's Airbus.

KLM said the contract would allow the replacement of its Airbus with Boeing 767-300ER jets between June 1995 and August 1996.

"It offers KLM the flexibility to adjust itself to future developments in the airline industry," the carrier said. It added that this was the first

time it had chosen such an arrangement.

The agreement gives KLM an option to lease eight more Boeings and allows it to extend the contract by five years.

In its statement Thursday, KLM said it had decided to replace the European-made Airbus with U.S.-made Boeings because the European jets could not be used effectively, particularly in Europe.

The decision is clearly a blow to the European aircraft maker, which is the No. 2 manufacturer worldwide and competes intensely with Boeing in a market that has been soft for some time.

AirLanka, for example, has cut its original order for seven Airbus to five. It announced Thursday that it would take delivery of two new Airbus A-340 aircraft in September to replace aging Lockheed L-1011s.

The Sri Lankan carrier's chairman, Sepala Attiyapala, said in Colombo that a third A-340 would be delivered by February. AirLanka

originally contracted to buy seven Airbus for \$700 million.

KLM also reported that it soared back to profit last year because of its cost-cutting measures and increased air traffic. It announced a better-than-expected net profit of 103 million guilders (\$56 million) for the year ended March 31, reversing a loss of \$62 million guilders the previous year.

Analysts had expected KLM to post net profit of between 30 million and 70 million guilders.

Stiff competition, recession and the strong guildler forced KLM into several waves of cost-cutting in the early 1990s, but the company hopes it will be well placed to benefit from an upturn in traffic in an economic recovery.

It expects slightly better margins this year but still needs to control costs.

KLM shares moved as high as \$2.70 guilders in Amsterdam trading before closing at \$1.40, down 20 cents on the day.

(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)

## Expectation of Offers Fuels Ciga Trading

Bloomberg Business News

MILAN — Shares of Ciga Hotels SpA traded heavily for the second consecutive day Thursday on expectations that a takeover battle could erupt.

But the market won't get a clear signal until Consob, the Italian stock market regulator, releases data on buyers from a recent rights issue.

ITT Corp.'s Sheraton Hotels unit has confirmed that it holds about 14 percent of Ciga's stock, making it a leading contender for control of the hotel group.

Consob had said it would release names Thursday of other holders who had bought shares in a recent rights issue, but no such announcement was made.

A spokesman said, "We don't have all the information compiled yet, and we can't release a partial list."

The rights issue was designed to give Sheraton control of the hotel chain, but it backfired when other investors bought up the stock and banks acting for Sheraton were unable to acquire enough shares to give the U.S.-based hotel operator control.

Ciga shares closed unchanged at 1,158 lire (73 cents) Thursday. Volume was 8.8 million shares, making it the sixth most actively traded stock on the Milan exchange. Volume on Wednesday was 8.5 million shares.

Traders said Wednesday that those accumulating Ciga shares included Bankers Trust New York Corp. and the U.S.-based Hyatt and Marriott hotel chains. Spokesmen for all three either denied that their companies were interested in buying the shares or would not comment.

Sheraton Hotels was set up to acquire financially troubled Ciga last month, when the company was controlled by the Aga Khan, but the unidentified investors then outbid the banks that were buying for Sheraton in the rights offer.

Under Italian law, if Sheraton turns out to be the largest shareholder with 13.7 percent, it must launch a public offer for the equivalent amount of stock at a price no lower than what it has already paid.

The situation won't become clear until Consob makes its announcement. If Sheraton must buy another 14 percent of the shares, it might have to offer substantially more than the estimated 1,100 lire a share it has paid for its existing stake.

Ciga last year had a loss of 200 billion lire, compared with a loss of 252 billion lire in 1992.

Analysts say the company could be profitable if it were part of a larger group that could insert it into a worldwide reservation system.

## Nokia Says Profit and Sales Rise

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HELSINKI — Nokia Oy, the Finnish telecommunications company, said Thursday that operating profit more than doubled in the first four months of 1994 from a year earlier as sales surged in its cellular phone division.

Operating profit leaped to 854 million markkaa (\$156 million) from 362 million markkaa in the 1993 period, and net sales rose to 8.56 billion markkaa from 7.10 billion markkaa. Nokia said the figures were preliminary and that official results would be released June 16.

Nokia said the rise in sales was mainly attributable to its telecommunications and mobile phone divisions, while cable and machinery division sales were unchanged and consumer electronics sales declined.

Operating profit rose in the telecommunications, mobile phone and cable and machinery divisions, while the company's operating loss in the consumer electronics division narrowed.

Nokia shares surged on the results, closing at 420 markkaa, up 15.

"Nokia's clearly improved January-April result was a very good piece of news," a dealer said.

Stocks also reacted positively to a report saying that Finnish companies improved their profitability on average last year by reducing debt rather than making new investments.

(AFP, Reuters)

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40	
2400	3500	2400	
2300	3400	2300	
2200	3300	2200	
2100	3200	2100	
2000	3100	2000	
1900	3000	1900	
1800	2900	1800	
1700	2800	1700	
1600	2700	1600	
1500	2600	1500	
1400	2500	1400	
1300	2400	1300	
1200	2300	1200	
1100	2200	1100	
1000	2100	1000	
900	2000	900	
800	1900	800	
700	1800	700	
600	1700	600	
500	1600	500	
400	1500	400	
300	1400	300	
200	1300	200	
100	1200	100	
0	1100	0	
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	% Change
Amsterdam AEX		398.74	397.52 +0.36
Brussels Stock Index		7,623.12	7,652.46 -0.38
Frankfurt DAX		Closed	2,129.70
Frankfurt FAZ		Closed	802.36
Helsinki HEX		1,779.60	1,771.35 +0.47
London Financial Times 100		2,364.20	2,321.00 +1.87
London FTSE 100		2,360.80	2,331.80 +1.27
Madrid General Index		320.74	322.87 -0.68
Norway NIB		1,167.00	1,200.00 -1.08
Paris CAC 40		2,007.38	1,979.68 +1.40
Stockholm Allshareindex		1,869.12	1,870.87 -0.09
Vienna Stock Index		Closed	443.85
Zurich SSS		985.01	989.41 -0.45

### Very briefly:

- The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development reported a net loss of 66,000 European currency units (\$77,000) for the first quarter, after a loss of 18.9 million Ecu in the fourth quarter of last year and a profit of 489,000 Ecu in the 1993 first quarter.
- Kvaerner Industrier AS said the 1994 pretax loss in its shipping operations will be reduced by as much as 180 million kroner (\$10.5 million) from last year's 185 million kroner. The company also said its Kvaerner Masa-Yards in Finland plan to invest more than 220 million kroner in new plant and production equipment.
- Royale Belge SA will acquire a majority stake in a new holding company to take over the insurance activities of Union des Assurances de Paris in the Netherlands. Terms were not disclosed.
- Leif Hoegh AS agreed to acquire 83 percent of the share capital in Arcadia Shipping AS from Reading Bates for 1.80 kroner a share, or an estimated 195 million kroner.
- General Electric Co.'s GE Capital Sweden plans to acquire consumer credit businesses in Sweden and double its total asset value to 20 billion kroner (\$2.5 billion).
- Overseas Private Investment Corp., a U.S. government agency, will invest \$2.5 billion in Russia and the former Soviet republics before September 1995, up from \$1 billion approved so far, the agency's president, Ruth Hanft, said.
- Spar Handels AG, one of Germany's largest supermarket chains, said net profit slumped 39 percent last year, partly because of the cost of building stores and stocking facilities in the East.
- MEPC PLC, Britain's second-largest listed property company, said first-half pretax profit rose to £47.6 million (\$72 million) from £43.8 million in the comparable year-earlier period as it added assets and the property market started to recover.
- Israel reported diamond exports of \$315 million in May, a 26 percent increase over the 1993 month.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP, Knight-Ridder

## Insurance Results Prop Up ING Earnings

Bloomberg Business News

AMSTERDAM — The banking and insurance company Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV said Thursday that its first-quarter net profit jumped 27 percent despite a deficit at its banking division that it said was related to the rise in American interest rates.

ING said it had a loss of 99 million guilders (\$54 million) in the quarter from financial transactions including securities trading because of "unfavorable developments" in the market for debt of emerging economies and, "to a lesser extent," in currency arbitrage.

The company said the main reason for the loss in

value of the emerging nations' debt was the rise in interest rates during the quarter in the United States. ING said first-quarter profit rose to 501 million guilders, or 1.94 guilders a share, from 395 million guilders, or 1.60 guilders a share, a year earlier, mainly because of "substantially higher results" at its insurance division.

The results exceeded analysts' expectations, which generally were for profit of no more than 450 million guilders.

The company said it expected full-year earnings to be "at least equal" to those of 1993, when it earned 2.03 billion guilders.

## English Rides the Information Highway Into Eastern Europe

By Henry Copeland

Special to The Herald Tribune

BUDAPEST — Eastern Europe offers a menagerie of English-language publications, from Prognosis — a biweekly magazine for Prague hipsters — to Hungary Around the Clock — a daily faxed digest of the country's newspapers.

On Internet, Radio Free Europe's 32,000-byte Daily Report is E-mailed to 8,100 addresses. Now there is "Central Europe Today," a half-hour regional news program carried weekday mornings by commercial radio stations in Warsaw, Prague and Budapest.

"Central Europe is too small a market for Ted Turner or Rupert Murdoch to become involved in, yet there are a huge set of opportunities," said Trevor Cornwell,

29, an owner of Word Up! Inc., which produces "Central Europe Today."

With economists at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development predicting that Eastern Europe's economies will outgrow Western neighbors by two percentage points a year in the second half of this decade, publishers are flocking to the region.

Other sections of the globe may excite similar interest soon, publishing executives said.

Mr. Cornwell's half-hour radio program, launched a month ago, joined a quarterly produced by The Wall Street Journal/Europe, monthly ones owned by Enormoney and the Economist Group and three locally owned weeklies with Central Europe in their titles.

"We are seeing an emergence of a busi-

ness audience across the region with common interests and common needs who can be targeted with a common message," said Simon Phillips, publisher of the Economist Group's Business Central Europe. Launched a year ago, the monthly magazine now has a circulation of 20,000.

Business Central Europe's most obvious audience might seem to be the 200,000 foreign nationals doing business in the region, but more than half of the magazine's subscribers are local, Mr. Phillips said.

Russian has been the region's common language, but publishers are wagering that today's movers and shakers will transact in English. "We are reaching the emerging yuppie in these markets, the people who are taking advantage of the new opportunities that are available," said Mr. Phillips.

To deliver daily news to awakening capi-

talists, "Central Europe Today" hitchhikes on the information superhighway. Produced in Budapest on a computer programmed to function as a tape machine, the digitally encoded radio program is phoned to London at 6 A.M. every weekday. From there the show is beamed to the ASTRA satellite and back down in Eastern Europe. Radio stations rebroadcast the transmission early in the morning.

This minimizes the program's capital costs. Use of a vacant satellite subcarrier costs only \$50,000 a year, the local radio broadcasts are free, and the stations get to sell 30 seconds of advertising at either end of the program.

Operating expenses are low, with 15 staffers earning a total of \$20,000 a month. Four companies have bought three-month

and six-month blocks of advertising worth \$100,000, Mr. Cornwell says.

With projected revenue of \$500,000, Word Up! foresees a small profit for its first year. If all goes according to plan, its young owners hope to parlay their network of radio correspondents into a regional television news operation. They dream of expanding into Asia.

While more reserved, executives at the Economist Group admit that Business Central Europe offers promise for similar publications in Asia and Latin America.

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## NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100
130	120	IBM	3.20	4.0	15.0	100	130	120	IBM	3.20	4.0	15.0	100
120	110	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	10.0	100	120	110	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	10.0	100
110	100	Apple	1.50	2.5	8.0	100	110	100	Apple	1.50	2.5	8.0	100
100	90	Oracle	1.00	2.0	6.0	100	100	90	Oracle	1.00	2.0	6.0	100
90	80	Sun	0.80	1.5	5.0	100	90	80	Sun	0.80	1.5	5.0	100
80	70	Novell	0.60	1.2	4.0	100	80	70	Novell	0.60	1.2	4.0	100
70	60	Lotus	0.50	1.0	3.0	100	70	60	Lotus	0.50	1.0	3.0	100
60	50	Intuit	0.40	0.8	2.0	100	60	50	Intuit	0.40	0.8	2.0	100
50	40	Adobe	0.30	0.6	1.5	100	50	40	Adobe	0.30	0.6	1.5	100
40	30	Corel	0.20	0.4	1.0	100	40	30	Corel	0.20	0.4	1.0	100
30	20	Parsons	0.10	0.2	0.5	100	30	20	Parsons	0.10	0.2	0.5	100
20	10	McAfee	0.05	0.1	0.2	100	20	10	McAfee	0.05	0.1	0.2	100
10	5	VeriFone	0.02	0.05	0.1	100	10	5	VeriFone	0.02	0.05	0.1	100

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100
130	120	IBM	3.20	4.0	15.0	100	130	120	IBM	3.20	4.0	15.0	100
120	110	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	10.0	100	120	110	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	10.0	100
110	100	Apple	1.50	2.5	8.0	100	110	100	Apple	1.50	2.5	8.0	100
100	90	Oracle	1.00	2.0	6.0	100	100	90	Oracle	1.00	2.0	6.0	100
90	80	Sun	0.80	1.5	5.0	100	90	80	Sun	0.80	1.5	5.0	100
80	70	Novell	0.60	1.2	4.0	100	80	70	Novell	0.60	1.2	4.0	100
70	60	Lotus	0.50	1.0	3.0	100	70	60	Lotus	0.50	1.0	3.0	100
60	50	Intuit	0.40	0.8	2.0	100	60	50	Intuit	0.40	0.8	2.0	100
50	40	Adobe	0.30	0.6	1.5	100	50	40	Adobe	0.30	0.6	1.5	100
40	30	Corel	0.20	0.4	1.0	100	40	30	Corel	0.20	0.4	1.0	100
30	20	Parsons	0.10	0.2	0.5	100	30	20	Parsons	0.10	0.2	0.5	100
20	10	McAfee	0.05	0.1	0.2	100	20	10	McAfee	0.05	0.1	0.2	100
10	5	VeriFone	0.02	0.05	0.1	100	10	5	VeriFone	0.02	0.05	0.1	100

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100
130	120	IBM	3.20	4.0	15.0	100	130	120	IBM	3.20	4.0	15.0	100
120	110	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	10.0	100	120	110	Microsoft	2.00	3.0	10.0	100
110	100	Apple	1.50	2.5	8.0	100	110	100	Apple	1.50	2.5	8.0	100
100	90	Oracle	1.00	2.0	6.0	100	100	90	Oracle	1.00	2.0	6.0	100
90	80	Sun	0.80	1.5	5.0	100	90	80	Sun	0.80	1.5	5.0	100
80	70	Novell	0.60	1.2	4.0	100	80	70	Novell	0.60	1.2	4.0	100
70	60	Lotus	0.50	1.0	3.0	100	70	60	Lotus	0.50	1.0	3.0	100
60	50	Intuit	0.40	0.8	2.0	100	60	50	Intuit	0.40	0.8	2.0	100
50	40	Adobe	0.30	0.6	1.5	100	50	40	Adobe	0.30	0.6	1.5	100
40	30	Corel	0.20	0.4	1.0	100	40	30	Corel	0.20	0.4	1.0	100



## Page 14

# NASDAQ

**Thursday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

High/Low	High	Low	Stock	Dts	Div	PE	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
15	15	15	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
16	16	16	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
17	17	17	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
18	18	18	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
19	19	19	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
20	20	20	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
21	21	21	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
22	22	22	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
23	23	23	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
24	24	24	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
25	25	25	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
26	26	26	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
27	27	27	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
28	28	28	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
29	29	29	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
30	30	30	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
31	31	31	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
32	32	32	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
33	33	33	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
34	34	34	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
35	35	35	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
36	36	36	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
37	37	37	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
38	38	38	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
39	39	39	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
40	40	40	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
41	41	41	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
42	42	42	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
43	43	43	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
44	44	44	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
45	45	45	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
46	46	46	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
47	47	47	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
48	48	48	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
49	49	49	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
50	50	50	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
51	51	51	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
52	52	52	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
53	53	53	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
54	54	54	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
55	55	55	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
56	56	56	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
57	57	57	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
58	58	58	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
59	59	59	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
60	60	60	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
61	61	61	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
62	62	62	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
63	63	63	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
64	64	64	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
65	65	65	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
66	66	66	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
67	67	67	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
68	68	68	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
69	69	69	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
70	70	70	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
71	71	71	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
72	72	72	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
73	73	73	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
74	74	74	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
75	75	75	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
76	76	76	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
77	77	77	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
78	78	78	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
79	79	79	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
80	80	80	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
81	81	81	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
82	82	82	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
83	83	83	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
84	84	84	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
85	85	85	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
86	86	86	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
87	87	87	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
88	88	88	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
89	89	89	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
90	90	90	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
91	91	91	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
92	92	92	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
93	93	93	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
94	94	94	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
95	95	95	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
96	96	96	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
97	97	97	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
98	98	98	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
99	99	99	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
100	100	100	Spacelco	05c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0

T-4-V											
High/Low	High	Low	Stock	Dts	Div	PE	100s	High	Low	Last	Chg
1	1	1	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
2	2	2	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
3	3	3	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
4	4	4	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
5	5	5	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
6	6	6	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
7	7	7	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
8	8	8	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
9	9	9	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
10	10	10	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
11	11	11	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
12	12	12	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
13	13	13	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
14	14	14	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
15	15	15	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
16	16	16	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
17	17	17	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
18	18	18	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
19	19	19	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
20	20	20	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
21	21	21	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
22	22	22	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
23	23	23	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
24	24	24	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
25	25	25	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
26	26	26	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
27	27	27	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
28	28	28	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
29	29	29	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
30	30	30	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
31	31	31	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
32	32	32	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
33	33	33	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
34	34	34	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
35	35	35	ABC	10c	1	10	100	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	

# AMEX

**Thursday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Alloy	Aluminum	Div	Yld	PE	Sts	High	Low	Latest	Q's
A									
95	AlMgSr	42	52						
96	AlMg	36	36						
97	AlMgInMn	15	15						
98	AlMg	175	74						
99	AlMg	238	199						
100	AlMgP	238	199						
101	AlMg	210	210						
102	AlMg	110	110						
103	AlMg	110	110						
104	AlMg	110	110						
105	AlMg	110	110						
106	AlMg	110	110						
107	AlMg	110	110						
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298	AlMg	110	110						
299	AlMg	110	110						
30									

Month	High	Low	Stock	Dev	Yld	PE	100s	52w	High	Low	Latest	Chg
18	18	18	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
19	19	19	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
20	20	20	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
21	21	21	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
22	22	22	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
23	23	23	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
24	24	24	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
25	25	25	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
26	26	26	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
27	27	27	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
28	28	28	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
29	29	29	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
30	30	30	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
31	31	31	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
32	32	32	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
33	33	33	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
34	34	34	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
35	35	35	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
36	36	36	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
37	37	37	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
38	38	38	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
39	39	39	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
40	40	40	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
41	41	41	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
42	42	42	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
43	43	43	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
44	44	44	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
45	45	45	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
46	46	46	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
47	47	47	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
48	48	48	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
49	49	49	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
50	50	50	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
51	51	51	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
52	52	52	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
53	53	53	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
54	54	54	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
55	55	55	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
56	56	56	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
57	57	57	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
58	58	58	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
59	59	59	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
60	60	60	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
61	61	61	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
62	62	62	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
63	63	63	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
64	64	64	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
65	65	65	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
66	66	66	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
67	67	67	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
68	68	68	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
69	69	69	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
70	70	70	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
71	71	71	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
72	72	72	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
73	73	73	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
74	74	74	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
75	75	75	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
76	76	76	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
77	77	77	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
78	78	78	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
79	79	79	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
80	80	80	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
81	81	81	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
82	82	82	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
83	83	83	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
84	84	84	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
85	85	85	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
86	86	86	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
87	87	87	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
88	88	88	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
89	89	89	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
90	90	90	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
91	91	91	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
92	92	92	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
93	93	93	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
94	94	94	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
95	95	95	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
96	96	96	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
97	97	97	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
98	98	98	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
99	99	99	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0
100	100	100	Comstar	38	5.0	14	80	23	22	22	22	0

Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio	High	Low	Used	On Order
1-1-57 to 1-1-58	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-58 to 1-1-59	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-59 to 1-1-60	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-60 to 1-1-61	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-61 to 1-1-62	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-62 to 1-1-63	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-63 to 1-1-64	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-64 to 1-1-65	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-65 to 1-1-66	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-66 to 1-1-67	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-67 to 1-1-68	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-68 to 1-1-69	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-69 to 1-1-70	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-70 to 1-1-71	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-71 to 1-1-72	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-72 to 1-1-73	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-73 to 1-1-74	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-74 to 1-1-75	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-75 to 1-1-76	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-76 to 1-1-77	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-77 to 1-1-78	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-78 to 1-1-79	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-79 to 1-1-80	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-80 to 1-1-81	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-81 to 1-1-82	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-82 to 1-1-83	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-83 to 1-1-84	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-84 to 1-1-85	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-85 to 1-1-86	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-86 to 1-1-87	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-87 to 1-1-88	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-88 to 1-1-89	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-89 to 1-1-90	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-90 to 1-1-91	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-91 to 1-1-92	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-92 to 1-1-93	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-93 to 1-1-94	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	
1-1-94 to 1-1-95	100	130	1	10	10	1	100	130	100	130	

[illegible][illegible]

Common Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52-Week High	Low	Latest Price	Change
30 Telex Corp			139	57 1/4	52 1/4	53 1/4	+ 1/4
31 Texaco Inc			12	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	0
32 Texas Instruments			27	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	0
33 The Travelers Companies			10	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
34 Union Carbide Corp			17	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
35 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
36 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
37 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
38 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
39 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
40 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
41 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
42 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
43 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
44 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
45 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
46 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
47 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
48 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
49 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
50 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
51 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
52 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
53 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
54 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
55 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
56 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
57 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
58 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
59 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
60 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
61 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
62 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
63 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
64 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
65 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
66 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
67 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
68 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
69 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
70 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
71 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
72 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
73 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
74 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
75 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
76 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
77 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
78 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
79 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
80 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
81 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
82 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
83 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
84 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
85 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
86 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
87 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0
88 United Technologies			22	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	0

1. **dividends are Unofficial** yearly highs and lows reflect the average 52 week's plus the current week, but no exact percent of the year.  
 2. **Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has occurred, the year's high-low range and range of the year are shown for the new stock only.** Unless otherwise noted, the stock price is the closing price.  
 3. **Dividend data is based on annual distributions based on the following:**  
 4. **a - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.**  
 5. **b - liquidating dividend.**  
 6. **c - call.**  
 7. **d - weekly low.**  
 8. **e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.**  
 9. **f - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-resident tax.**  
 10. **g - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.**  
 11. **h - dividend declared after split-up, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend or paid this year, or accumulative issue with dividend omitted or paid this year, or accumulative issue with stock in the past 52 weeks.** The high-low range begins with the first dividend or stock dividend.  
 12. **i - date delivery.**  
 13. **j - date of stock dividend.**  
 14. **k - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock split.** Dividend begins with date of split.  
 15. **l - stock split.** Dividend begins with date of split.  
 16. **m - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated capital gain or dividend or re-distribution date.**  
 17. **n - new capital.**  
 18. **o - at par.**  
 19. **p - at premium.**  
 20. **q - at a discount or a concessive or bonus (carried over) balance.** Bankruptcy act or securities act by such companies.  
 21. **r - when authorized.**  
 22. **s - when authorized.**  
 23. **t - new stock.**  
 24. **u - new stock.**  
 25. **v - new stock.**  
 26. **w - new stock.**  
 27. **x - new stock.**  
 28. **y - new stock.**  
 29. **z - new stock.**  
 30. **aa - new stock.**  
 31. **ab - new stock.**  
 32. **ac - new stock.**  
 33. **ad - new stock.**  
 34. **ae - new stock.**  
 35. **af - new stock.**  
 36. **ag - new stock.**  
 37. **ah - new stock.**  
 38. **ai - new stock.**  
 39. **aj - new stock.**  
 40. **ak - new stock.**  
 41. **al - new stock.**  
 42. **am - new stock.**  
 43. **an - new stock.**  
 44. **ao - new stock.**  
 45. **ap - new stock.**  
 46. **aq - new stock.**  
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 48. **as - new stock.**  
 49. **at - new stock.**  
 50. **au - new stock.**  
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 52. **aw - new stock.**  
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 54. **ay - new stock.**  
 55. **az - new stock.**  
 56. **ba - new stock.**  
 57. **bb - new stock.**  
 58. **bc - new stock.**  
 59. **bd - new stock.**  
 60. **be - new stock.**  
 61. **bf - new stock.**  
 62. **bg - new stock.**  
 63. **bh - new stock.**  
 64. **bi - new stock.**  
 65. **bj - new stock.**  
 66. **bk - new stock.**  
 67. **bl - new stock.**  
 68. **bm - new stock.**  
 69. **bn - new stock.**  
 70. **bo - new stock.**  
 71. **bp - new stock.**  
 72. **bq - new stock.**  
 73. **br - new stock.**  
 74. **bs - new stock.**  
 75. **bt - new stock.**  
 76. **bu - new stock.**  
 77. **bv - new stock.**  
 78. **bw - new stock.**  
 79. **bx - new stock.**  
 80. **by - new stock.**  
 81. **bz - new stock.**  
 82. **ca - new stock.**  
 83. **cb - new stock.**  
 84. **cc - new stock.**  
 85. **cd - new stock.**  
 86. **ce - new stock.**  
 87. **cf - new stock.**  
 88. **cg - new stock.**  
 89. **ch - new stock.**  
 90. **ci - new stock.**  
 91. **cj - new stock.**  
 92. **ck - new stock.**  
 93. **cl - new stock.**  
 94. **cm - new stock.**  
 95. **cn - new stock.**  
 96. **co - new stock.**  
 97. **cp - new stock.**  
 98. **cq - new stock.**  
 99. **cr - new stock.**  
 100. **cs - new stock.**  
 101. **ct - new stock.**  
 102. **cu - new stock.**  
 103. **cv - new stock.**  
 104. **cw - new stock.**  
 105. **cx - new stock.**  
 106. **cy - new stock.**  
 107. **cz - new stock.**  
 108. **da - new stock.**  
 109. **db - new stock.**  
 110. **dc - new stock.**  
 111. **dd - new stock.**  
 112. **de - new stock.**  
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 116. **di - new stock.**  
 117. **dj - new stock.**  
 118. **dk - new stock.**  
 119. **dl - new stock.**  
 120. **dm - new stock.**  
 121. **dn - new stock.**  
 122. **do - new stock.**  
 123. **dp - new stock.**  
 124. **dq - new stock.**  
 125. **dr - new stock.**  
 126. **ds - new stock.**  
 127. **dt - new stock.**  
 128. **du - new stock.**  
 129. **dv - new stock.**  
 130. **dw - new stock.**  
 131. **dx - new stock.**  
 132. **dy - new stock.**  
 133. **dz - new stock.**  
 134. **ea - new stock.**  
 135. **eb - new stock.**  
 136. **ec - new stock.**  
 137. **ed - new stock.**  
 138. **ee - new stock.**  
 139. **ef - new stock.**  
 140. **eg - new stock.**  
 141. **eh - new stock.**  
 142. **ei - new stock.**  
 143. **ej - new stock.**  
 144. **ek - new stock.**  
 145. **el - new stock.**  
 146. **em - new stock.**  
 147. **en - new stock.**  
 148. **eo - new stock.**  
 149. **ep - new stock.**  
 150. **eq - new stock.**  
 151. **er - new stock.**  
 152. **es - new stock.**  
 153. **et - new stock.**  
 154. **eu - new stock.**  
 155. **ev - new stock.**  
 156. **ew - new stock.**  
 157. **ex - new stock.**  
 158. **ey - new stock.**  
 159. **ez - new stock.**  
 160. **fa - new stock.**  
 161. **fb - new stock.**  
 162. **fc - new stock.**  
 163. **fd - new stock.**  
 164. **fe - new stock.**  
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 166. **fg - new stock.**  
 167. **fh - new stock.**  
 168. **fi - new stock.**  
 169. **fj - new stock.**  
 170. **fk - new stock.**  
 171. **fl - new stock.**  
 172. **fm - new stock.**  
 173. **fn - new stock.**  
 174. **fo - new stock.**  
 175. **fp - new stock.**  
 176. **fq - new stock.**  
 177. **fr - new stock.**  
 178. **fs - new stock.**  
 179. **ft - new stock.**  
 180. **fu - new stock.**  
 181. **fv - new stock.**  
 182. **fw - new stock.**  
 183. **fx - new stock.**  
 184. **fy - new stock.**  
 185. **fz - new stock.**  
 186. **ga - new stock.**  
 187. **gb - new stock.**  
 188. **gc - new stock.**  
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 194. **gi - new stock.**  
 195. **gj - new stock.**  
 196. **gk - new stock.**  
 197. **gl - new stock.**  
 198. **gm - new stock.**  
 199. **gn - new stock.**  
 200. **go - new stock.**  
 201. **gp - new stock.**  
 202. **gq - new stock.**  
 203. **gr - new stock.**  
 204. **gs - new stock.**  
 205. **gt - new stock.**  
 206. **gu - new stock.**  
 207. **gv - new stock.**  
 208. **gw - new stock.**  
 209. **gx - new stock.**  
 210.

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## Japan's Recovery To Be 'Gradual'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's economic recovery is likely to be slower this time than it was after previous recessions because it will be led by personal consumption rather than by capital investment, the Bank of Japan said Thursday.

The possibility is high that the recovery tempo will be only gradual, given adverse effects of ongoing balance-sheet adjustment and restructuring of industry infrastructure, the central bank said in its annual report on Japan's monetary and economic activity.

That assessment was echoed by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, which predicted that capital spending would reverse the trend of declining this year but remain sluggish.

"Overall, it will take some time before a stable recovery in capital spending emerges, as there is the high possibility of further delays in the completion of ongoing destocking due to uncertainties over final demand," the ministry said.

MITI predicted capital spending would rise 1.1 percent in the year to March 1995 after falling a revised 8.7 percent in the year to March 1994, its second year of declines.

"Companies look like they are still cautious in boosting capital spending, despite the expected increase in the fiscal 1994 outlays," the ministry said.

The Bank of Japan said a long-term restructuring of Japanese industry was "inevitable" as the country moved out of recession. It also called for easing restrictions on business to hasten the recovery.

"Deregulation will contribute to a swift adjustment of Japan's economy," the central bank said.

Deregulation also would help reduce Japan's politically sensitive trade surplus by encouraging private investment in social infrastructure and housing, it said.

The central bank warned that recent government reports have not indicated a turnaround in the economy, although there were signs of a bottoming.

"Consumer spending, which usually lags actual economic activity, may lead the recovery this time," the central bank said.

It pointed out that consumer spending began to decline early in the economic downturn and that proposed tax cuts should encourage an increase in spending.

The central bank also said consumers had been preferring imported goods over domestic products because of declining import prices. That may result in the economy failing to benefit fully from the rebound in consumer spending.

"Overall, reservation is needed before concluding whether the recent improvements seen in consumer spending, exports and inventory adjustment will lead to the economic recovery," the bank said.

**Focus on the Consumer**  
Japanese companies could emerge from the recession with a fresh edge over Western competitors because of a new focus on customer satisfaction, Reuters reported from Geneva in quoting a Swiss study.

The study, issued this week by the Lansame International Institute for Management Development, said the change was underway in both domestic and export industries.

## China City Seeks Funds

### Mayor Hopes to Turn It Into a Hong Kong

By Steven Brull

International Herald Tribune

DALIAN, China — With his dark blue suit, smart haircut and bright smile, Bo Xilai, 44, the mayor of Dalian, could pass for a high-powered young executive. He's at home talking about investment incentives and infrastructure development, uneasy when the topic turns to politics.

One of his major goals is to find investment to turn this port city into the Hong Kong of north-eastern China. Yet like the Chinese economy, which is trying to navigate a treacherous course from central planning to market forces, the mayor and much of his surroundings are still moored partly in the past.

The meeting room in Dalian's government office building is a miniature version of the chamber in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing where China's leaders sit in overstuffed chairs that face, not their guest, but straight ahead. In Dalian, the chairs and the room are less plush, but the arrangement is the same: a fresh bouquet of flowers on a table between the chairs ensures that eye contact can be no more than fleeting.

The government building, built by the Japanese, overlooks Stalin Square, a broad expanse of greenery crisscrossed by sidewalks and flanked at the far end by a towering monument built in 1953 that praises the Soviets for helping to defeat the "Japanese fascists" in 1945.

The mayor is also very much a product of the Communist revolution. His father, Bo Yibo, trekked with Mao Zedong on the Great March and served as finance minister of the first Communist government, formed in 1949. Now 86, he is still regarded by Chinese as on the same level as Mao and Deng Xiaoping.

These days, however, the mayor is less concerned with the revolution than with drumming up fresh investment for the city.

"We won't be able to catch up with Hong Kong in terms of gross national product or per-capita income in several years," he said. "But we can try to perfect the functioning of the port and the formation of the market system."

Mr. Bo has been especially eager to attract

investment from Japan, despite the fact that Dalian was controlled by Japan for four decades after it defeated Russia in 1905. The Russians came to Dalian in 1898, turning what had been a sleepy fishing village into a commercial port.

"In the past, there was indeed an unpleasant, even painful relationship between China and Japan," he said, referring to Japan's invasion, colonization and slaughter of millions of Chinese in the decades before the end of World War II. "But now we should establish a new relationship."

His openness to the Japanese, echoed by many here, is partly explained by the fact that the atrocities committed in the name of Emperor Showa occurred outside the city, either farther north in Manchuria or in southern coastal cities such as Nanjing. The Japanese also helped lay the foundation of the region's industrialization.

The Japanese influence remains strong, from the municipal government building to the central railroad station, which was built in 1937 and modeled after the Ueno station in Tokyo.

Dalian is one of only three cities in China with street trolleys (the others are Anshan and Changchun). All were built by the Japanese, and the original yellow and green cars are still in service.

At its peak in the 1930s, more than 100,000 Japanese lived here. Not surprisingly, Dalian residents, who now number 5.3 million in the metropolitan area, have picked up the custom of eating sashimi, or raw fish. Each year, Dalian attracts about 100,000 Japanese tourists, who come mostly for nostalgia but also to enjoy the city's spectacular coastline.

The influence of the Russians also remains strong, from regal state guest houses on the coast to onion-domed buildings downtown. The city is organized around several big circular plazas in the Russian style, with eight or 10 streets radiating out.

It is clear, though, that Dalian is slowly unearthing the past. In line with instructions from Beijing making it illegal to name streets and places after individuals, Stalin Square and Stalin Street will soon become People's Square and People's Street.

"The names were chosen by the masses; the masses," the mayor said with a chuckle.

## Warrants Pull Down Hang Seng

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — The Hang Seng index fell 3.05 percent Thursday as investors bid down shares that had rallied before brokerage companies announced they would sell covered warrants on them.

All 33 stocks in the index fell, taking it to 9,272.34 points, a loss of 289.73 on the day.

Brokerages issued warrants on four Hang Seng stocks this week: Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., China Light & Power Co., Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. and Swire Pacific Ltd.

A warrant gives its owner the right, but not the obligation, to buy shares in a company at a set price within a set time. When an issue is covered, it means the issuer of the warrants owns or has ready access to the underlying stock.

The underlying stocks became less attractive investments once the warrants were issued because investors could gain the right to buy shares in the future without risking the full cost of the stock, said Andrew Hall, research director at Morgan Grenfell Asia Securities.

Brokerage companies that issue covered call warrants on a stock often bid up the stock before announcing the sale of the warrants because they have to buy shares to back the offer, traders said.

For example, Robert Fleming & Co. issued warrants on existing shares of Hutchison on Monday. The stock, which rose 2.24 percent Monday, has since lost 5.84 percent, closing Thursday at 32.50 Hong Kong dollars (US\$4).

## Investor's Asia

Investor's Asia					
Hong Kong Hang Seng		Singapore Straits Times		Tokyo Nikkei 225	
13000		2500		21000	
12000		2400		20000	
11000		2300		19000	
10000		2200		18000	
9000		2100		17000	
8000		2000		16000	
J F M A M J	1994	J F M A M J	1994	J F M A M J	1994
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Chang	
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,272.34	9,512.07	-3.05	
Singapore	Straits Times	2,252.38	2,267.88	-0.68	
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,077.00	2,097.20	-0.96	
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	21,008.00	21,053.11	-0.21	
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	956.44	982.80	-2.78	
Bangkok	SET	1,358.82	1,368.35	-0.69	
Seoul	Composite Stock	937.45	932.77	+0.50	
Taipei	Weighted Price	5,968.62	5,961.45	+0.08	
Manila	PSE	3,078.84	3,114.44	-1.12	
Jakarta	Stock Index	487.40	494.35	-1.40	
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,147.76	2,136.60	+0.58	
Bombay	National Index	1,862.39	1,840.67	+1.18	
Source: Reuters, 4:55					

Sources: Reuters, AFP

## Very briefly:

- The Philippine government plans to sell an 82 percent stake in Manila Gas Corp. within the next three months, and British Gas PLC has expressed interest in acquiring a stake.
- Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd.'s subsidiaries, including Hong Kong Land Holdings Ltd., Dairy Farm International and Mandarin Oriental, will discuss giving up their Hong Kong Stock Exchange listings.
- South Australia is seeking a buyer and operator for the airport in Adelaide and said it would be interested in Singapore Airport Terminal Services, a subsidiary of Singapore Airlines Ltd., as a possible operator.
- Toyota Motor Corp. is considering cooperating with Nissan Motor Co. and Isuzu Motors Ltd. on the production of auto parts in Thailand.
- Hitachi Ltd. plans to increase its purchases of foreign raw materials by 20 percent in the year ending in March 1995, particularly from other Asian countries.
- China warned Japan to exercise prudence in taking unilateral measures to curb textile imports from China.
- India has imposed a limit of 150 million rupees (\$3 million) on a bank's total overnight outstanding positions in foreign currencies.
- Australia still plans to privatize Australian National Line, a shipping line, but the government said it would like the buyer to be Australian.

Knight-Ridder, AFP, AFX

## AIG Swims Against Ebb Tide of Asia Investment

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — While Asian stock markets have been plummeting and tepid investor demand led Tiger Management Corp. to cancel plans for an investment fund in emerging economies, American International Group has raised more than \$1 billion for a fund to invest in large infrastructure projects.

With an illustrious history that began in Shanghai in 1919, American International is seen by corporate America as an "old China hand." It is a well-established insurer in many Asian markets, including China.

The new fund, called the AIG Asian Infrastructure Fund, will make large, long-term investments in projects for developing energy, transportation, electric power and petrochemicals. It will be managed by two former executives from the World Bank: Moeen A. Qureshi,

who rose to become the bank's second officer and served last year as interim prime minister of Pakistan, and Donald C. Roth, a former treasurer of the bank.

Mr. Qureshi and Mr. Roth became founders in 1992 of Emerging Markets Corp.

Their familiarity with government officials, local businesses and other financiers helped the fund attract twice the \$500 million target set in late 1993. By late May, when the fund was closed, it had nearly two dozen institutional investors.

Officials at American International and at the new fund declined to comment, but investors reportedly include the Singapore government, with \$250 million, and American International itself, with \$100 million.

Although the growth potential of emerging countries in Asia is attractive, many outside investors have a hard time finding outlets be-

cause local stocks cannot readily absorb large blocks of capital. In addition, there is the risk of volatile markets, as shown by declines this year of 20 percent in Hong Kong, 23 percent in Malaysia, 19 percent in Thailand and 16 percent in Indonesia.

"In these markets it is hard to find enough publicly traded stocks to invest large amounts of money," John A. Griffin, president of Tiger Management, said last year when he announced plans for an emerging-markets fund. "You could readily invest \$100 million in a power plant or container port in China, but to buy \$100 million of stock is impossible."

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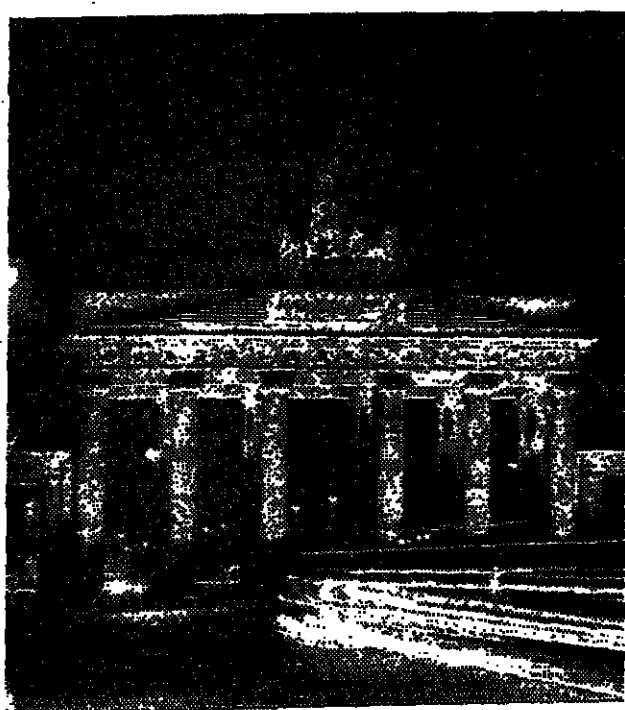
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## Berliner Bank AG 1993 Annual Results

# A Leading Bank for Germany's Capital



Since January 1, 1994, Berlin has once again become the headquarters of a major German bank: Bankgesellschaft Berlin AG. Constituted as a holding company, Bankgesellschaft Berlin AG, on the one hand, serves as head office for the Group, linking Berliner Bank, Berliner Hypotheken- und Pfandbriefbank and Landesbank Berlin under one roof. On the other hand, Bankgesellschaft Berlin AG is a bank operating primarily in investment banking for the whole Group. In order to establish the holding company, Berliner Bank AG was renamed Bankgesellschaft Berlin AG as of January 1, 1994. The Berliner Bank AG shareholders thus continue as shareholders of the same, legally unchanged officially quoted stock corporation, Bankgesellschaft Berlin AG, which is now operating under a new name. The operative bank business and Berliner Bank AG's holdings, apart from a few exceptions, were taken over by the "new" Berliner Bank AG, which has been operating under the name Berliner Bank AG since January 1, 1994.

The last financial year of the "old" Berliner Bank AG and of the Berliner Bank Group in its old structure was also the most successful. Our Group business volume, i.e., the balance sheet total plus endorsement liabilities, increased by DM 8.4 billion, or 15.2 %, totalling DM 71.4 billion by year's end. Following Berliner Bank AG's positive development, the Group's earnings have improved considerably. In spite of increased administrative expenses, the Berliner Bank Group achieved a partial operating profit of DM 572.4 million in 1993, compared with the previous year's figure of DM 231.8 million, which has been adapted to satisfy the new legal requirements. The Group's expenditure for risk provisions totalled DM 541.4 million, compared with DM 322.9 million the previous year. The Group thus shows an operating profit of DM 303.2

million for 1993, i.e. an increase of DM 165.4 million, or 120.0 %, over the previous year's figure.

From our Group balance sheet:	1993	1992
(in DM millions)		
Loans to customers	49,142	41,622
Liabilities to customers and from bonds issued	49,137	41,089
Volume of business	71,444	63,091

Success passed on to our shareholders: dividend increased to DM 9.-

For 1993, the Group shows a consolidated profit of DM 114.5 million as compared with DM 65.7 million for the previous year. We suggest that DM 86.6 million of this annual profit be used to pay a dividend of DM 9.-, up from DM 7.- per share.

As a supranational, universal bank within the Group, the "new" Berliner Bank AG has a total of more than 245 offices in Germany. With 139 branches in its core region of Berlin/Brandenburg alone, the Group covers the whole region completely. In addition, it has branches in five centres of the new and six centres of the old federal states.

Therefore the "new" Berliner Bank AG, supported by its London branch, offers a network of branches covering the most important financial markets and showing good chances for continued qualitative growth. With its subsidiaries Allbank and DSK-Bank, which specialize in retail banking and operate 93 and 23 branches respectively in Germany, the "new" Berliner Bank Group

also participates in the strong growth of this market segment outside its core region of Berlin/Brandenburg.

From our Group profit and loss account:	1993	1992
(in DM millions)		
Net interest received	1,538.2	996.4
Net commissions	254.6	204.9
Total operating profit	503.2	137.8

Our group accounts for 1993 include Berliner Bank International S.A. in Luxembourg, Allgemeine Privatkundenbank AG in Hanover, DSK-Bank Deutsche Spar- und Kreditbank AG in Munich, Braunschweig-Hannoversche Hypothekenbank AG, BB-Leasing GmbH and BB-Data Gesellschaft für Informations- und Kommunikationssysteme mbH.

We would appreciate your interest in our 1993 Annual Report. Please contact: Bankgesellschaft Berlin, Investor Relations, Hardenbergstr. 52, 10623 Berlin Phone: (+49 30) 31 09-24 50 Fax: (+49 30) 31 09-50 51



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## SPORTS

## Rockies Stop Mets, 4-3, for 3-Game Sweep

The Associated Press  
Ryan Thompson was shown up publicly by teammate Bobby Bonilla and did not appreciate it.

The two New York outfielders nearly came to blows in the Mets dugout after Thompson's mental error allowed the go-ahead run to

## NL ROUNDUP

advance in the sixth inning of the Colorado Rockies' 4-3 victory Wednesday night in New York.

Thompson and Bonilla exchanged words, but were separated by pitcher Mauro Gozto before punches were landed.

The incident began after Colorado's Dante Bichette opened the sixth with a single to left, Charlie Hayes followed with a single to center, his third hit of the game.

Bichette rounded second and stopped, seemingly daring Thompson to try to throw him out at third. When Thompson did not and Bichette took third easily, Bonilla pointed his glove twice in Thompson's direction.

One out later Mike Kingery hit a sacrifice fly and Bichette raced home with the margin of victory as the Rockies swept the three-game series.

After Thompson struck out to lead off the sixth, he and Bonilla went into the dugout runway and emerged minutes later after talking things over.

"Your eyesight is pretty good if you could see all of that from the press box," Thompson said. "I was

shown up and that's why I got so mad. Bichette deceived me and that wasn't supposed to happen. He stopped and I relaxed. Then he went running to third and I was too deep."

He added: "Bobby was frustrated, but I would have preferred that he speak his mind privately."

Kent Bottenfield, the second of five Rockies pitchers, relieved starter Mike Harkey in the bottom of the fifth with two on and two outs. He got David Segui to fly to center to end the inning.

Steve Reed pitched the eighth and Bruce Ruffin worked the ninth for his sixth save, striking out Jeff Kent with the bases loaded to end the game.

Dodgers 7, Cardinals 0: In Los Angeles, Ramon Martinez pitched his 14th shutout in 155 career starts, and Tim Lincecum and Eric Karros homered for the Dodgers.

Martinez scattered eight hits, struck out four and walked three. Bob Tewksbury lost for third time in four decisions.

Karros and rookies Gary Ingram and Raul Mondesi each had three hits for the Dodgers. Ingram batted leadoff in place of Brett Butler, who traveled to Chicago where his mother is hospitalized.

Braves 1, Giants 0: Greg Maddux became the first nine-game winner in the majors as Atlanta won at Candlestick Park.

Maddux overcame six walks and six hits and escaped a pair of bases-loaded jams in eight innings.

Greg McMichael struck out Wil-

lie McGee with two on to end the game for his 11th save. San Francisco stranded 14 runners.

The Braves scored off Salomon Torres in the fourth inning on a leadoff walk to Roberto Kelly and a sacrifice fly by Tony Tarasco.

Expos 10, Reds 9: Marquis Grissom hit a two-run single to cap a five-run rally in the eighth inning that lifted Montreal over Cincinnati at Riverfront Stadium. Cincinnati had been 21-0 when leading after six innings.

Deion Sanders tripped, doubled and singled for the Reds, scored two runs and drove in one.

Larry Walker homered for the Expos, Tony Fernandez hit a disputed three-run homer in the ninth for Cincinnati.

Tim Scott was the winner and Pedro Martinez, making his first relief appearance of the season, got

two outs for a save. Hector Carrasco, who had not pitched since 1981 because of an infected right foot, was the loser.

Marlins 3, Astros 2: Jeff Conine's two-run double in the fifth inning sent Florida over Houston.

Dave Weathers pitched six innings, and has both of the Marlins' wins in six games against the Astros this season. Rob Nen finished with three scoreless innings for his third save.

Jerry Browne hit an RBI single and Conine hit his go-ahead double off Shane Reynolds.

Phillies 4, Cubs 2: Shawn Boskie, traded from Chicago to Philadelphia, pitched two-hit ball for seven innings against his former team at Wrigley Field.

Boskie struck out five and walked two. He gave up a home run

and single to Ryne Sandberg. Doug Jones pitched the ninth for his 12th save.

Pete Incaviglia singled during a three-run first inning against Mike Morgan, and hit his 10th homer in the seventh off Jose Bautista.

Padres 6, Pirates 4: An error by five-time Gold Glove center fielder Andy Van Slyke helped San Diego score three unearned runs and defeat visiting Pittsburgh.

The Padres won their sixth in a row and sent the Pirates to their fourth straight loss.

Van Slyke dropped a long fly ball by Billy Bean for a three-base error in the sixth inning. San Diego went on to score three times off Jon Lieber for a 5-4 lead.

Pedro Martinez went 1 1/2 innings for the win and Trevor Hoffman worked the ninth for his eighth save.

## Chisox Rally Past Yankees

The Associated Press  
With the way the Chicago White Sox hit, it's a wonder that Wilson Alvarez ever thinks he will lose.

Alvarez thought his 15-game winning streak was over Wednesday

## AL ROUNDUP

night when the White Sox went into the sixth inning trailing by two runs at Yankee Stadium. But after Frank Thomas, Julio Franco

and Robin Ventura were done, Chicago rallied for a 5-4 win over New York that left Alvarez's string intact.

"I'm not going to give up with this team anymore," Alvarez said after winding up with a no-decision.

Alvarez's record remained at 8-0, tied with LAMM Hoyt for the longest regular-season winning streak in team history. His next start likely will be at home against Toronto.

"I thought, everything is over. The streak is over and we start over again," he said. "I feel like the most lucky guy in the world. With this team, you never know what will happen."

Alvarez pitched six innings and gave up three runs. He walked seven and allowed five hits.

Dennis Cook was the winner and Roberto Hernandez struck out the side in the ninth for his fifth save.

Danny Tartabull homered and drove in three runs, giving Jimmy Key and the Yankees a 3-2 lead after six innings.

Bob Wickman relieved and stopped the White Sox until the ninth. But pinch-hitter Joey Cora drew a leadoff walk. Tim Lincecum singled with one out and pinch-hitter Warren Newson walked, loading the bases.

Thomas, the AL player of the month for May, hit a sacrifice fly to the wall in right field, making it 4-3. Franco singled home the tying run and, after Steve Howe relieved,

Ventura hit an RBI single.

Jedras 3, Angels 2: Rene Gonzalez drew a bases-loaded walk from Mike Butcher with one out in the 10th inning, giving Cleveland its 11th straight win at Jacobs Field.

The Indians' home winning streak is their longest since they won 13 in a row at Cleveland Stadium in 1965. Cleveland is 7-1 in extra innings, a year after going 2-12 in extras.

Gonzalez walked on five pitches after Eddie Murray was intentionally walked.

Red Sox 4, Royals 2: Scott Cooper singled home the go-ahead run in the eighth inning as Boston beat Kansas City at Fenway Park.

The game began as a pitching duel between Roger Clemens and David Cone, although neither got a decision. Each allowed two runs in

seven innings, with Clemens giving up four hits and Cone five.

An error by second baseman Jose Lind led to Cooper's single off Mike Magnante. Tony Fossas won a day after being recalled from the minors and Jeff Russell got his 12th save.

Tigers 11, Orioles 3: Travis Fryman went 5-for-5 and Detroit won a season-high fourth in a row. The Tigers moved past Toronto and out of last place in the AL East for the first time this season.

Danny Bautista had three hits, including a home run, for the Tigers. Tim Lincecum homered for host Baltimore, which has lost five of six.

Tim Belcher gave up four hits in eight innings. He is 3-1 since losing his first seven decisions.

Mike Mussina, who began the day 5-0 with a 1.57 ERA lifetime against the Tigers, was tagged for 10 hits in six innings.

Athletics 9, Blue Jays 5: Ruben Sierra hit an RBI single and Geronimo Berroa was hit by a pitch with the bases loaded as Oakland rallied for two runs to take the lead in the eighth inning.

The Athletics completed a three-game sweep at the SkyDome, and have won five in a row against Toronto this season.

Roberto Alomar's two-run homer put the Blue Jays ahead 5-4 in the sixth. After the A's went ahead in the eighth, Mike Bordick's two-run double keyed their three-run ninth.

Reliever Bob Welch was the winner and Tony Castillo was the loser.

Twins 2, Mariners 1: Chuck Knoblauch hit two run-scoring doubles and Minnesota won at home. Knoblauch leads the majors with 25 doubles. He has six games with at least two doubles this season.

Kevin Tapani won his fifth straight decision. He gave up six hits and Rick Aguilera pitched the ninth for his 11th save.

Chris Bosio pitched a complete game for Seattle, allowing nine hits.

Brewers 8, Rangers 1: Cal Eldred pitched a five-hitter and Milwaukee beat visiting Texas. Eldred struck out five and walked three in his second complete game.

Brian Harper drove in three runs. He had two singles and a sacrifice fly and was hit by a pitch.



Striker Marco Van Basten working out this week at the Milan training camp near Varese, Italy.

## Van Basten to Go to World Cup

Compiled in Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Striker Marco Van Basten, sidelined for more than a year by a slow-healing ankle injury, announced Thursday that he would join the Dutch World Cup team.

"I'll be the 22nd player of the Dutch team in the United States," Van Basten said at AC Milan's training camp.

But the 29-year-old center-forward stressed that he could hardly play a full game in the upcoming world competition and that his Italian club, AC Milan, still must give its green light.

The three-time European Footballer of the Year said he had confirmed to the coach of the Dutch squad, Dick Advocaat, that he was ready to replace Ruud Gullit, who quit the team Monday.

"I told him I am all right," Van Basten said, adding he would go to the United States "not to play but to work."

"If Gullit hadn't left the team, I would have stayed behind at Milan training," he said. "Given that this opportunity has come up, I'll go and train in America instead."

He said he would not play without consulting AC Milan's and the Dutch national team's doctors.

"It would only be for the final 10 or 15 minutes of a match, only if it was necessary," he said.

AC Milan, the European champions, are reluctant to let their star player run the risk of aggravating an injury that has taken so long to heal.

The club's physical therapist, Vincenzo Pincolini, said: "If Van Basten goes to the World Cup, he

should under no circumstances play because that would put at risk his entire career, which could last another five years at the highest level."

According to published reports, Advocaat was expected to take a final decision about Van Basten on Friday.

Advocaat reportedly had two more players lined up as Gullit's possible substitutes — Johnny Bosman, who plays for Anderlecht in Belgium, and Hans Gillhaus, of Vitesse Arnhem.

Final lists of 22 players for the 24 World Cup finalist teams will be officially announced by FIFA on Saturday. The deadline for changes is midnight Friday.

Van Basten has required two operations on his right ankle. Helped by painkillers, Van Basten played his last match in May 1993, when AC Milan lost a Champions' Cup final to Olympique Marseille.

The Dutch forward said he had tested his right ankle hard in the last three days of training "with satisfactory results."

"I had no problems," he added. Milan doctors said recently Van Basten's troubled right ankle had grown some cartilage in the last two months, improving the player's chances to return to active soccer.

At one point his career appeared to have come to an end.

The captain of the Dutch squad, Ronald Koeman, said Van Basten was just the sort of personality the team needed to replace Gullit.

"And, more importantly, he has a positive attitude," Koeman said. "Obviously, Marco won't be a regular in the starting lineup, but I bet our opponents won't fancy seeing him warming up on the touchline."

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

## An America's Cup First

Reuters

SAN DIEGO — A weightlifter, a television star and some of the best sailors in the United States have been named to the first all-women America's Cup team.

Bill Koch's America3 syndicate announced that 23 women had been selected from the nearly 600 who applied for a spot on the U.S. crew, the first female crew to compete for yachting's most prestigious trophy. More than 40 finalists were given tryouts aboard an America's Cup yacht.

Among the crew chosen were Stephanie Armitage-Johnson, a weightlifter who has been working as a strength coach at the University of Washington, and Shelley Beattie, a California body-builder who is also known as "Ice," one of the muscular competitors on the television series "American Gladiators."



The Athletics' Scott Brosius was safe at third, just under the glove of the Blue Jays' Ed Sprague.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"OKAY, LET'S SEE WHAT THIS BABY CAN DO!"

## PEANUTS



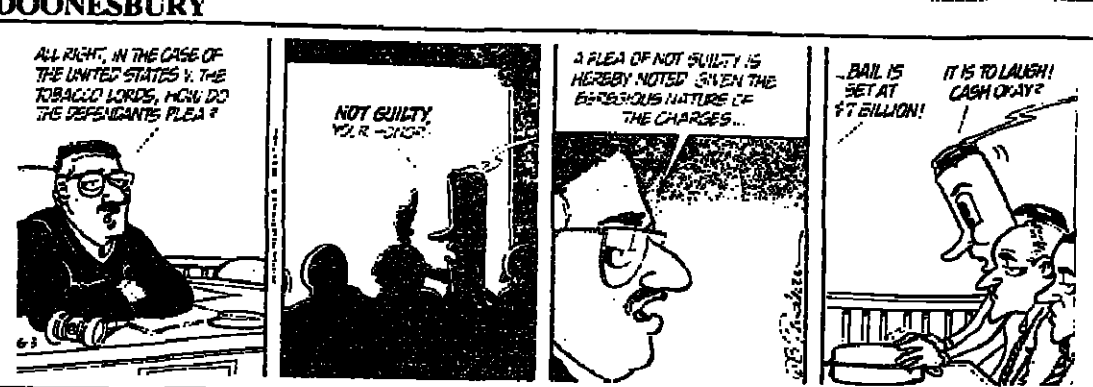
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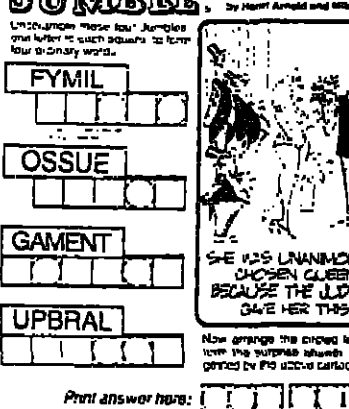
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What we have here is a crusade in its second phase. Crusades typi-

It would be proper for conservatives to get concerned about the anti-smoking crusade. What it attacks, after all, is precisely what conservatives ought to care about: the right of those who are disapproved of by the high-minded to be left alone.

The French composer Darius Milhaud was Dave Brubeck's composition teacher in California. Milhaud, whose "Creation of the World" was one of the first jazz-

In 1955, the cinematographer Gjon Mili was figuring out camera angles for the documentary he was making about the quartet. They were in a recording studio. Mili described the sort of music he wanted



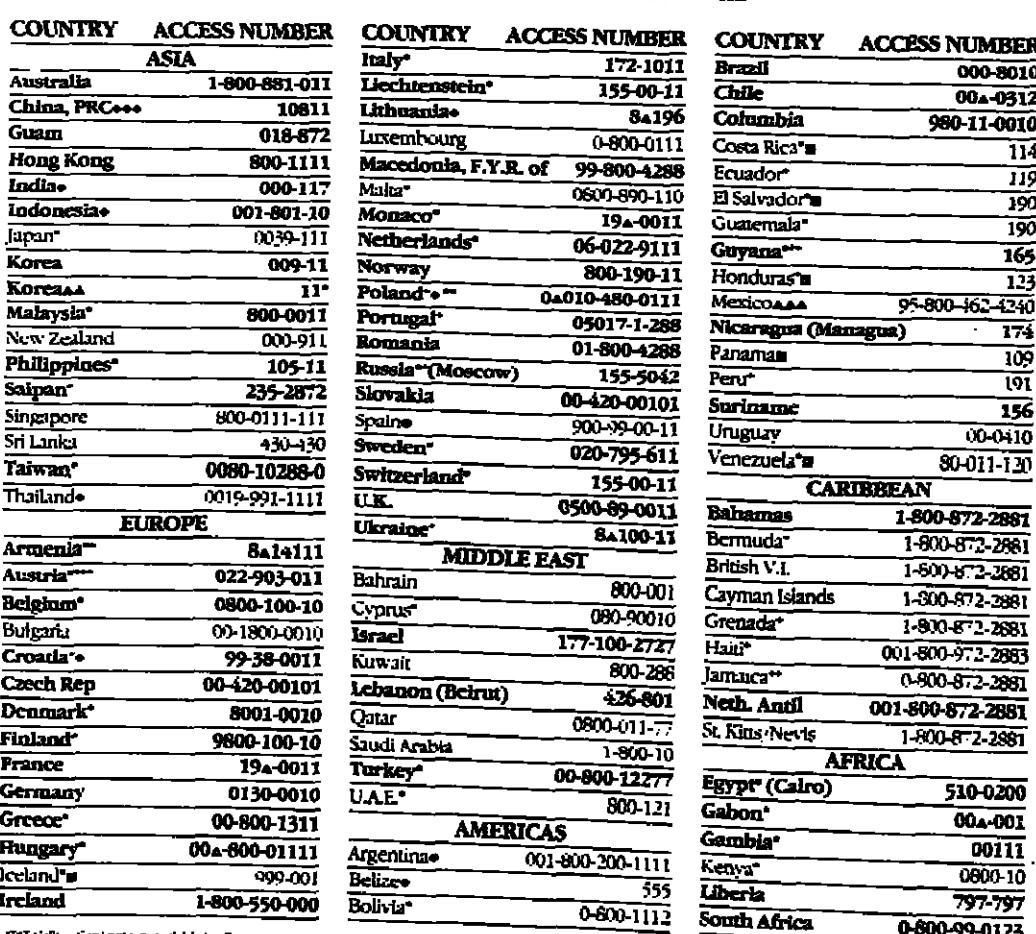
Last year, Brubeck agreed to participate in a Unicef-sponsored Audrey Hepburn memorial tribute in New York but asked, "Why me?" He had never met her. Her husband told him that she often hummed

"Five," the doctor deadpanned. Brubeck insists he is not making this up: "The cardiologist made more tests. He couldn't find a way to get my heartbeat steady again, but it was O. K. for me to play. He turned to me with a straight face and said, 'Dave, I'm afraid you're going to stay permanently arrhythmic!'"

President Carlos Saúl Menem apparently has done a U-turn on the director Oliver Stone's "Evita," based on Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical on the life of Eva Perón. Argentina's former first lady, Menem who reportedly last month gave Stone permission to film at the presidential building in Buenos Aires, said, "That opera is total infamy. If historical truth is not respected, the movie has no chance of being filmed in government house or in any official building."

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